

[Oct.]

THE ATHENAEUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 780.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

PRICE
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For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Athenaeum Office, London. For France, and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 25fr. or 11s. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.—
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.—Session 1842-43.—The Session will commence on SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER, when Professor LONG, A.M. will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE at Two o'clock precisely.

LATIN.—Professor Long, A.M.
GREEK.—Professor Malden, A.M.
HEBREW.—Professor Hurwitz.
ARABIC, PERSIAN, and HINDUSTANI.—Prof. Falconer, A.M.
CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Professor the Rev. S. Kidd.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. Latham, A.M.
FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Prof. Mallet.
ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Professor Lepoll.
GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Teacher, Mr. Wittich.
MATHEMATICS.—Professor De Morgan.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.—Professor Potter, A.M.
CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Professor Nicolais.
ARCHITECTURE.—Professor Donaldson.
DRAWING.—Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore.
CHEMISTRY.—Professor Graham.
GEOLOGY.—Professor Webster, F.G.S.
BOTANY.—Professor Lindley, Ph. D.
ZOOLOGY.—Professor Grant, M.D.
PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.—Professor the Rev. Dr. Hopley.
HISTORY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.—Professor Creasy, A.M.
SCHOOLMASTERS' COURSES.—Professors Long, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter, these upon the English Language.
ENGLISH LAW.—Professor Carey, A.M.
JURISPRUDENCE.—Professor Graves, A.M.

Flaherty Scholarships.
A Flaherty Scholarship of 50l. per annum, tenable for four years, will be awarded in 1843 to the best proficient in Classics among the Students of the College under the age of 30 years. The examination will take place in the second week of October. A similar Scholarship will be awarded in 1844, and in subsequent years, alternately, for proficiency in Classics and in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
The Session of the Faculty of Medicine commences on the 15th October; the Junior School opens on the 26th of September. Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College, Sept. 1842.
R. G. LATHAM, A.M. Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
—The following COURSES OF LECTURES will be given this Session by Prof. R. G. LATHAM, A.M., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND RHETORIC.
Monday and Thursday, 10 to 11½ throughout the Session. For first year, 4l.; second year, 1l.; afterwards gratis.

The subjects treated in the Lectures on the English Language, as distinguished from those upon the English Literature, may be classed under the following heads:—
A. The History of the English Language; i.e. its place among the Indo-European Tongues, most especially its affinities with the other Languages of the Gothic Stock (*Wining, Prichard*); the Anglo-Saxon; the break-up of the Latin and the formation of the Norman-French (*Anglo, Reynouard*). Semisaxon, Old, Middle, and Modern English; Old Scotch; Stages of English compared with those of the Dutch, German, Danish, &c. &c. (*Grinn, Petersen*).

B. The Etymological structure of the English Language, and (subordinate to this) the mechanism and relations of the Articulate Sounds: Grimm's Law; the *Umlaut*; Inflection: Weak and Strong Declensions: Weak and Strong Conjugations: explanation of apparent anomalies: details of Composition and Derivation (*Grinn's Deutsche Grammatik*): Adverbs, &c. &c., considered in respect to their origin.

C. Syntax: explanation of technical terms (Subjects, Predicate, &c.) that bear upon the Structure of Sentences: Parts of Speech: Figures of Speech: Government: Concord: Etymological explanation of apparent anomalies.

D. Prosody: Accent: Quantity: Rhythm: character of the Classical Metres: Structure and History of the Alliterative Metres: Structure and History of the Modern English Metres (*Grinn's English Rhythmus*): Old Scotch: Symmetrical Metres.

E. Translation of Extracts from the Languages allied to the English, for the sake of exhibiting their affinities.
F. Translation from Anglo-Saxon, with the view of teaching the Elements of that Language (*Bask's Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, by Thorpe).

ENGLISH LITERATURE.
Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m. Three short Courses (15 Lectures) each during the Session. Fee, First Course, 3l.; second, 2l.; afterwards gratis.

Subjects: 1. First Course, from October to Christmas.—General view of English Literature.—Its difference in character from that of Greece and Rome: its affinity with that of the Gothic nations: character of the original Gothic as shown in its Pagan Literature: Appreciation of influences (Christianity, Chivalry, Classical Learning, &c. &c.); their influences common to the rest of Europe: how far differently developed in different countries: subject-matter (e.g. Romantic Fiction) how far common to the rest of Europe: how far differently developed in different countries: forms of composition, (e.g. the Drama) how far common to England and to the rest of Europe: how far differently developed in different countries: general phenomena of Literary History.

2. Second Course, from January to Easter.—Anglo-Saxon Poetry, Alliterative Metres: Poetry of the Pagan period: Travellers' Songs; Battle of Brunanburh; Beowulf (*Kenelm*); Song of Dear the Seald (*Thorpe's Edda Edda*); fragmentary or rudimentary character of the Anglo-Saxon traditions respecting Sifrid, Volund, Theodor, Ermanric, &c., compared with the fuller development of the same in German and Scandinavian Poetry of the A.S. Chronicle; the Menology; Christian Poetry: Caedmon: Lives of Saints: Moral and Gnostic Poetry: Old Saxon from Holland.

3. Third Course, from Easter to Midsummer.—Old English and Anglo-Norman. Formation of the Anglo-Norman Literature: Classification of subject-matter of the Romance Writers: cycles of Arthur, Charlemagne, &c.; the Anglo-Norman Poetry (*De la Vie*); Semisaxon: Ormulum; Layamon: Old English: Havelok the Dane; William and the Werewolf; Robert of Gloucester; Robert of Boron; Piers Plowman; Lanolin Poetry of Josephus; Walter Mapes, &c. &c.; Metres from the Conquest to Chaucer: Old Scotch Literature.

University College, London. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. 6th October, 1842.

MR. RICHARD JONES has returned for the Session to his House, 14, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, Belgrave-square.

DR. HEIMANN, Master of German at the London University School, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that his EVENING CLASSES for GERMAN and FRENCH, LATIN and GREEK, will re-commence on the 15th of October; and that the Terms may be learned at Mr. D. Nutt's, Bookseller, 138, Fleet-street.

MUSIC TAUGHT BY A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly qualified, and accustomed to Tuition. Terms 1s. 6d. per Lesson. Address (post paid) to C. F., 4, New London-street, Fenchurch-street.

LITERARY SITUATION.
THE Editor of a Periodical Work is desirous of his duties, having an ASSISTANT who would take a share of his general literature, science, and useful information. A Gentleman of good education, with facility in composition, of steady habits of application, and agreeable manners, would meet with the encouragement. No salary. Address, post paid, to write for the press need apply. Address S. R. Q., at the Post Office, Edinburgh.

WESTERN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, 47, LECHESTER-SQUARE.—The LECTURE SEASON commenced on Thursday Evening, September 29, with a Conversation, and the following Lectures will be delivered during the ensuing Quarter:—M. Hainhart, Esq., On Chymistry—Matthew Townes, M.D., On the Chymistry of Animal and Vegetable Food—Edward Cowper, Esq., On the Manufacture of Pottery and Porcelain—Charles Johnson, Esq., On Botany—Henry H. H. Esq., On the Writings of George C. Carmichael, Esq., On Gatch and Glee Singing—H. Davis, Esq., On Chemistry—D. T. Antsted, Esq., On Artesian Wells—Boz Pownes, Esq., On the History of Chymistry—Edward Clarkson, Esq., On Physiology, and William Hall, Esq., On Ballad Literature.—A Conversation will take place on Thursday, December 8.—The Lectures commence at half-past Eight precisely. Subscriptions, Half-yearly, 11s.; Annually, 21s. 2s.—Further particulars may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at the Institution. W. R. BIRT, Secretary. September 29, 1842.

TO FIGURE ENGRAVERS.—The Advertiser is desirous of occasional or regular employment in Line Engraving, or would make himself useful to a Stipple or Mezzotint Engraver, at a small Address, (post paid) X. Y. Z., care of Mr. Moore, Stationer, Lisson-grove.

BOOKS WANTED.
THE Committee of the Blackheath Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge being about to make an addition to their Library, are desirous of receiving Catalogues of Second-hand or New Books, or tenders of a Lot of well-selected Books, warranted perfect, to the value of 50l. To be forwarded to Mr. G. W. Bennett, Traquair Vale, Blackheath, on or before Thursday, the 13th instant.

LIBRARIES.—H. R. is anxious to secure the appointment of LIBRARIAN to a Private Gentleman, Clubs, or other Public Institution. He is now in his 22nd year; has employed his last six years altogether amongst books, and is only eager to enter upon some honourable path for his livelihood, in which any literary or educational establishment, animated by gratitude. Address him at Mr. Izard's, 47, Gloucester-street, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

TESTIMONIAL TO W. J. FOX.
UPON the recent occasion of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the commencement of the Services of W. J. Fox, as Minister of the Congregation now meeting in the Chapel, South-place, Finsbury, it was resolved to present him with a TESTIMONIAL, in acknowledgment of his exertions in promoting the advancement of Civil and Religious Liberty during a period of a quarter of a century.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held in the Chapel on October 20, at One o'clock precisely, to decide upon the nature of the Testimonial, by which time it is requested that all Subscriptions not yet paid may be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, P. A. Taylor, Esq., either at the Chapel, or at 42, Gutter-lane, Chesapeake.

SPLENDID STOCK OF PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, the Splendid Collection of Models and Philosophical Apparatus belonging to the Royal Victoria Gallery, for the Encouragement of Practical Science, Exchange-street, Manchester. The whole of this collection of models and apparatus has been constituted by the most skillful mechanists, and on the largest possible scale; it embraces a complete series of instruments for the illustration of experimental philosophy, and is altogether well adapted for a college or any other public educational establishment. The collection may be viewed any day from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, at the Galleries, Exchange-street; and further particulars in relation to the same may be obtained of Messrs. Cottam, Public Accountant, 28, Brazennose-street, Manchester.

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, 2, Moorgate-street, London.

Directors—B. Boyd, Esq. Chairman.
J. W. Sutherland, Esq. Vice-Chairman.
W. P. Crawford, Esq. John Mitchell, Esq.
George Webster, Esq. John Robinson, Esq.
Mark Boyd, Esq. Adam Duff, Esq.
John Connell, Esq.
Bankers—Union Bank of London, 5, Moorgate-street, Argyle-street, Regent-street, and Pall Mall East.
Standing Counsel—P. Laurie, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Parken & Farquhar, and Messrs. Johnstone.

The Directors grant Letters of Credit and Bills at 30 days' sight, on Sydney and Launceston, free of charge. Bills transmitted for collection.
By order of the Board, G. H. WRAY, Manager.
Agents—Robert Allen, Esq. & St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh; H. Thompson & Co. Dublin; and John Harrison, Esq. Belfast.

BOOK CLUBS SUBSCRIBING TO CHURTON'S LIBRARY have the following peculiar advantages offered them:—
1st. The subscription is calculated according to the number of volumes required, not by the number of members.
2nd. Any number of periodicals can be had—two counting as one volume.
3rd. The standard collection consists of 25,000 volumes.
4th. Any new work of general interest is added to the Library on the first application of a Book Society.
Full terms, as well as those for single families, will be sent on application to 26, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—Mr. J. TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a Course of LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 12th of October, at Nine o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday.—Further particulars may be obtained at the Secretary's Office.
King's College, London. J. LONSDALE, Principal. 20th Sept. 1842.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE AND LOAN COMPANY, No. 18, King William-street, City.

Sir Jas. Duke, Ald. M.P. Chairman. Benj. Hawes, Esq. Dep. Chairman.
Benjamin Barnard, Esq. Charles Baldwin, Esq.
Solomon John Curtis, Esq. 83, Basinghall-street.
The principle of this Company is to allow to each Assured reasonable advantages as may suit his particular views. Thus, parties Assuring the Lives of others, may make their Policies secure, notwithstanding the Life Assured may go out of the limits of Europe, without the necessity of paying the Directors having been previously obtained. Credit of half the Premiums for the first five years, allowed on Policies effected for the whole term of Life. Parties who have been Assured for five years will be allowed to borrow on the Security of their Policies, a sum equal to one-half the Premiums paid, less that for the first year. Advances are made to Parties Assured in the Office, for interest or undoubted Personal Security, for terms not exceeding three years, repayable by instalments. Premiums moderate. Participation in Profits. Detailed Prospectuses may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter addressed to the Secretary, WILLIAM BATHAY, Actuary and Sec. to the Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, a Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

Division of Profits among the Assured.
Honorary Presidents.
Earl of Errol Lord Viscount Falkland
Earl of Courtown Lord Elphinstone
Earl Leven and Melville Lord Belhaven and Stenton.
Earl of Northbury
Earl of Stair
Directors.
Jas. Stuart, Esq. Chairman; H. De Castro, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Anderson, Esq. Charles Graham, Esq.
Hamilton Blair Arne, Esq. F. Charles Maitland, Esq.
Edw. Boyd, Esq. Resident William Halliton, Esq.
E. Lennox Boyd, Esq. Assn. John Ritchie, Esq.
Resident Charles Downes, Esq.
Secretary—Patrick Macintyre, Esq.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect security in any paid-up Capital, and in the greatest success which has attended it since its commencement in 1811. In 1841, the Company declared an addition to the shareholders of one-half of their stock, and also added 37 per cent. per annum, from the date of the policies to those parties who had insured with profits. The premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only a moiety need be paid for the first five years, where the Insurance is for life.
The amount of bonus added to policies issued, the commencement of the Company in March 1841, to the 31st Dec. 1840, is as follows:

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy.
£1000	6 Years 10 Months	£136 13 4
100	4 Years	60 0 0
1000	10 Years	60 0 0
1000	1 Year	20 0 0

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Directors, Edward Boyd, Esq. and E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., of No. 1, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.
Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq. Surgeon, 45, Rensselaer-street, attends at the Office daily, about half-past Two o'clock.

SCOTTISH UNION FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, instituted 1841, and incorporated by Royal Charter. London Offices, 40, West Strand, and 79, King William-street, City.

The additions made to the Life Policies granted by this Corporation for the last seven years, vary from 14 to 65 per cent. on the premiums paid, and average 14 per cent. on the sum assured—result, it is believed, more favourable than any other Company has hitherto accomplished, when the low rates of premium charged by this Corporation are taken into consideration.

Profit Policy No.	Issued in April, 1834	Sum Assured.	Total Sum now payable in the event of death.
1660	July, 1835	£2000	£1617 3 6
1660	April, 1835	2500	2650 0 0
1157	Nov. 1835	5000	5575 0 0
1157	March, 1836	5000	5508 17 6

Age when Assured	Sum Assured.	Sum Addition.	Total Sum now payable in the event of death.
30	£1000	£133 7 6	£1133 7 6
40	1000	135 19 6	1135 19 6
40	1000	134 15 6	1134 15 6
45	1000	112 9 0	1112 9 0
50	1000	114 17 6	1114 17 6

Table exhibiting the Additions declared upon Policies for 1000l. each, which have been in existence for seven complete years. The next division will take place in December, 1842.
FIRE INSURANCES effected at the usual reduced rates, and policies may be transferred to this Office without extra charge, and on terms very favourable to the assured.
Special rates reasonably rated.
Tables of rates, and every information, may be had at the Company's Office, or of the Agents, at the following places:—40, West Strand, London. F. G. SMITH, Secretary.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for granting Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, &c. &c. 26, Cornhill.—Capital, 500,000.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Directors—T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq. Chairman.
John Elliottson, M.D. F.R.S. John Rawson, Esq.
John Griffith Smith, Esq. John H. Cotton, Esq. F.R.S.
H. Gordon, Esq. Clement Tabor, Esq.
George Langley, Esq. Joseph Thompson, Esq.
Auditors—Prof. Wheatstone, F.R.S.; Prof. Graves, A.M. F.R.S.
Actuary—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq. F.R.A.S.
Physician—J. Elliottson, M.D. F.R.S. **Surgeon**—E. S. Symes, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Sweet, Sutton, Evans and Dorman.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, & Co.
The most rational motives to Life Assurance are found in the plan adopted by this Society, viz. joined to a secure provision at death for inheritors of the assured, the Society affords succor to the assured himself (proportioned to previous payments) in the event of unforeseen reverses. Annual division of profits.
F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

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F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 39, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament.
Thomas Farquhar, Esq. Alderman, Chairman.
William Leafe, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.
Physicians—Dr. Jefferson, 2, Finsbury-square.
Surgeon—W. Conlon, Esq. 2, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
Consulting Actuary—Professor Hall, King's College, London.

In addition to the subscribed Capital of 300,000, the assured have the security of the Company's Income of upwards of 50,000, per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in Government and other available Securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.

The Rates of Premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the Assured and the stability of the Company, thereby, in effect, giving to every policy-holder an immediate and certain bonus without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

Annual Premium to Assure £100.

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Term of Life.
25	£1 0	£1 0	£1 10
30	1 1	1 1	1 10
35	1 3	1 2	1 10
40	1 8	1 10	1 10
45	1 12	1 10	1 10
50	1 15	1 10	1 10
55	2 0	1 15	1 10
60	3 1	3 15	6 0

In Assurances for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for family, when a small sum is required, it is desirable, the varied and comprehensive Tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the assured. A Board of Directors, with the Medical Officers, attend daily.

EDWARD H. B. B. Resident Director.
A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents.

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, instituted 1808. Capital invested, 1,700,000.

Chief Office for London, No. 6, Crescent, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
Directors—Major-Gen. Sir R. J. Harvey, C.B.
E. T. Booth, Esq.
Isaac Jermy, Esq., Recorder of Norwich.
Secretary—Samuel Harold, Esq.

This Society has been established upwards of thirty-four years; all just demands upon its funds have been promptly and liberally settled; nearly 2,500,000, have been thus paid away on expired policies, and to meet the existing engagements of the Institution it possesses funds amounting to upwards of a million and three quarters almost wholly invested on real and Government securities. The rates of premium are below those of most other offices, and, under the age of 60, not less than 10 per cent.—a benefit in itself equivalent to an annual bonus; whilst periodical additions are also made the sums assured upon all policies for the whole duration of life in proportion to the amount of premium paid; the full advantage of life assurance is thus enjoyed by the members of this Institution.

The subjoined list of some of the existing policies of the Society exhibits the aggregate amount of bonus assigned to each of those policies, including that declared at the General Meeting held on the 9th of September, 1842.

No.	Sum Assured.	Bonus.
477	£1,000	£76 4 10
951	1,000	431 10 5
120	1,000	445 15 6
751	1,000	458 7 4
1,250	2,000	852 5 1
1,276	2,000	819 3 4
1,450	2,000	754 17 2
1,444	1,000	519 10 7
1,459	3,000	155 14 1
1,745	2,000	1,147 1 11
1,850	1,500	1,149 10 5
2,570	1,000	531 6 10

Tables of Rates may be had at the Society's offices in all parts of the United Kingdom.

Copies of the Directors' Report at the last General Meeting may be had on application to any of the Society's Agents.

ROBT. JOHN BUNYON, 6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, Old Jewry, London. Established 1834.

Directors—S. Adams Beck, Esq.
James Burchell, Esq.
John Clayton, Esq.
Solomon Cohen, Esq.
John Cole, Esq.
Sir Charles Douglas, M.P.
H. Gordon, Esq. A. & C. M.P.
Capt. Sir A. P. Green, R.N. K.C.H.
Trustees—Samuel Arbouin, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq.
Actuary—Peter Hardy, Esq. F.R.A.S.

The First Great Division of the Profits of the Mutual Life Assurance Society will take place on 31st of December, 1842.

In the meantime the Directors have caused an examination to be made of the probable result on a few policies effected at different ages in the year 1834; the calculation being founded on the accounts made up to the 31st December, 1841.

Age at Admission.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium.	Amount of Bonus.
15	£1000	£7 0 10	£100 0 0
20	500	9 12 6	52 0 0
25	1000	24 0 11	113 8 0
35	1500	43 1 3	192 0 0
42	2000	71 13 4	282 10 0
47	2000	82 11 8	301 14 0

These results take no credit for any part of the profits of the year 1842. The divisions of the Society will take place on the 31st December in each year, and every Policy of one entire year's standing will be entitled to participate proportionately in all the divisions succeeding the completion of its first year. Every person assured with the Society is entitled to attend and vote at all the General Meetings, and to investigate for himself the accuracy of the Society's accounts.

By order of the Board,
PETER HARDY, Actuary.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICES, 70, Lombard-street, and 57, Charing-cross.—Established 1797.

Directors—Sir W. H. Haygate, Bart. and Aid.
Mathias Attwood, Esq. M.P. Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.
W. Stanley Clarke, Esq. F.R.S. R. Henshaw Lawrence, Esq.
John Cooge, Esq. F.R.S. W. P. Murray, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq. F.R.S. George Shum Storey, Esq.
Sir William Curtis, Bart. C. Hampden Turner, Esq.
William Gordon, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Matthew Whiting, Esq.
J. A. Davis, Esq. R. Tucker, Secretary.

The attention of the Public is directed to the very Moderate Rates now charged by this Company, which are founded upon Tables verified by the actual experience of the office for upwards of forty years.

Assurances may be effected with the Company on the Return or Non-Return System.

The Assured in the Pelican Office are not, as in mutual Assurance Societies, exposed to the liabilities of partnership; and even in the event of a mortality occurring beyond that on which the Tables are founded, the Assured with this Company can suffer no loss, possessing the guarantee of a large paid-up Capital, and the further security of a responsible body of Proprietors, distinct from the Assured.

Prospectuses and every information obtained on application at the Offices as above, or to the Agents of the Company appointed in every principal Town in the Kingdom.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LONDON.

Managers—Charles Bell, Esq. Chairman.
William Burnie, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
Charles Boulton, Esq.
Hon. Hugh Lindsay.
Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
James Campbell, Esq.
Harry Warder, Esq.
George Warder Norman, Esq.
Brice Pearce, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq.
Charles Bell Ford, Esq.
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Henry Rich, Esq.
Claude George Thornton, Esq.
George Smith Thornton, Esq.
Felix Labaree.
JOSHUA MILNE, Actuary.

LOW RATES.—PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE SUN LIFE OFFICE have to inform the public that their Rates, on Young Lives, are much lower than those of many other Offices, and that the Assured are entitled to a participation in the Profits of this Society.—Persons having Life Interests, such as Clergymen, Medical Men, and others deriving incomes from their Professions or Trades, also those holding Estates on Lives, will see the advantage of effecting Insurances in the Sun Life Office. Tables of Rates may be had at the Sun Life Office, in Cornhill, at the Sun Fire Office in Craig's-court, and at No. 65, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, London; also of any of the Agents for the Sun Fire Office.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. 75, for OCTOBER.

- Contents:**
1. The Philosophy of Punch; with Illustrations.
2. Essay on Berkeley's Theory of Vision.
3. Art and Science of History.
4. Tennyson's Poems.
5. Outlook in the Manufacturing Districts.
6. The Ionian Islands.
7. Hamburg, and the late Conflagration, with Maps.
8. Robert Nicoll.
9. Errors and Abuses of English Criticism.
10. George Sand's New Novel.
Postscript:—The "Quarterly Review" and the New Corn Bill.
H. Hooper, 13, Pall Mall East.

On Friday, October 7th, (to be continued Weekly,) price 6d. No. 2 of the

ANNALS OF CHYMISTRY AND PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

The aim of this New Scientific Journal is to afford to the English Chymist a condensed Weekly summary of the Discoveries of his Continental and Transatlantic brethren, so that, whilst thoroughly explanatory to the philosopher, it will be practically useful to those Arts and Manufactures which are dependent on Chymistry for their improvement.

London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

This day is published, price 5s. A NEW EDITION OF

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLGY.

"Clear and comprehensive, we most strongly recommend it to the young cultivator."—*London's Gardener's Magazine*.

By the same Author,
Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

Part I. price 6s. Part II. 4s. 6d.

Part III. is in course of publication in Monthly Numbers, price 6d. each.

"A valuable and interesting course of lectures."—*Quarterly Review*.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

REVIEWS

Eighth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.—A Sermon preached in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.—A Charge delivered by the Lord Primate of all Ireland at the Visitation of the Diocese of Armagh, on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1842.—Letters of the Right Rev. Dr. MacHale, (R.C.) Archbishop of Tuam.

RATHER more than ten years have elapsed since the Board of National Education was established by Lord Stanley in Ireland; during that period it has had to encounter a harassing and vexatious hostility; it has been speeched against, charged against, preached against, and prayed against; it has been maligned and misrepresented, and though the accusations have been over and over again refuted, the charges are reiterated with a boldness that can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of controversy. Still the system has made a satisfactory and gratifying progress. The first Report issued by the Commissioners exhibited 789 schools in actual operation, with 107,042 children on the rolls; the eighth Report shows that the present number of schools is 2,337, and of children actually in attendance 281,849. Grants had been made in addition to 382 schools, which are to be opened in the course of the present year, the attendance upon which is estimated at 48,000. During the past year 136 teachers were trained in the Model School, making a total of 789 since the commencement of the institution. The local superintendents have reported that the feelings of the people are very favourable to the national system of education, that the children are so trained as to be "recruits to the cause of public order and peace," that prejudices are subsiding, opponents converted into supporters, and the principles upon which the schools are established "spreading and taking root wide and deep through the land." These principles and their practical development have undergone a searching investigation before committees of both houses of parliament; no effort was spared to make out a case against them; circulars were sent in every direction to procure criminatory charges; persons were brought over to detail not merely what they knew, but what they had heard or suspected; and every error incidental to the introduction of a new system was magnified into a grievance. Never did any case of accusation break down more lamentably. In the Commons, no opponent of the Board ventured to found a motion on the Report of the Committee; in the Lords, the motion of the Bishop of Exeter was negatived by a large majority. The Duke of Wellington declared in strong terms his approbation of the principles on which the Board was founded, and Lord Eliot has borne as energetic testimony to the excellence of its practical working as Lord Morpeth. Under these circumstances it would have been reasonable to believe that the system was safe from all further attack: it had received the sanction of both houses of parliament, it had been as warmly commended by the heads of the conservative as by the leaders of the liberal government; and the vast increase both of schools and of scholars afforded unanswerable proof of its having obtained the confidence of the people. It was, therefore, not without surprise, and certainly with great pain, that we found a new declaration of war issued against the Board by the Lord Primate of all Ireland, seconded by the Bishops of Down and Ossory, especially as the Bishop of Ossory has been so recently appointed by the present ministry. The Primate's charge conveys the impression that the ministers of the

crown have intimated to him that they have not had time to attend to the subject, but that they will institute a new series of investigations, to determine whether the Board of Education ought to be continued; or whether it should be modified, or even abolished. His Grace further intimates a pretty confident hope that the present system will not be continued; and many of the Irish papers assert, still more confidently, that in spite of the Duke of Wellington's declaration, and Lord Eliot's speeches, some change of measures is in contemplation; and they point to the Lord Lieutenant's subscription to the Church Education Society, as an official declaration of hostility to the National Board.

We are not surprised that in a country where unhappily political passions and religious differences have had so much influence, opposition to a system of united education should continue to exist, in spite of the most decisive evidence both to its feasibility and utility. One who has studied profoundly human nature, justly remarks—"Il n'y a pas de gens plus difficiles à convaincre que ceux qui ne comprennent pas la valeur des mots, et qui en altèrent le sens dans leur imagination." A more striking instance of a speaker's and writer's being misled by "the imaginary import of words," than the Primate's charge, has not often come under our notice. Let us, for instance, examine the meaning of the following paragraph:—

"The schools which we and our predecessors in the ministry of the Church established in our parishes, were founded on this great leading principle,—that religious instruction was the chief and essential part of education, which ought not therefore to be separated from it. In carrying out this principle, we consequently required, in the first place, that the pure Word of God should be taught in our schools to all the children who attended them. In the second place, feeling persuaded that it is the master (and not the mere lesson books and printed regulations) that makes the school, and that it, therefore, cannot be a matter of indifference what his religious profession may be, we required that the teachers should be members of our Church, qualified as well by their religious character, as by their literary acquirements, for the discharge of the important duty of imbuing the youthful mind with a knowledge of the elementary principles of Christian truth. In the third place, being convinced that it was incumbent on us to preserve the children of our Church from wandering out of her communion, we felt it to be our bounden duty to instil early into their minds a love for her ordinances, a veneration for her authority, and an enlightened preference for her form of worship; we therefore required them, as a necessary part of their instruction, to be taught the Catechism, and Liturgy, and distinguishing principles of the Church. But at the same time, making allowance, as far as in our power, for the conscientious scruples of those who dissented from our communion, we opened our schools to all who chose to attend them, provided they would receive instruction, in common with our own children, in the word of God. Had we allowed them to attend without receiving in our schools any religious instruction whatever, we should have violated the great principle on which our schools were founded, namely, that instruction in religion is the chief and essential part of education, and ought not to be separated from it."

There is a lurking fallacy in this statement, arising from the ambiguous use of the term "education." In its strict philosophical sense, education includes the entire system of influences applied by parents, pastors, and teachers to train and inform the mind. No man ever denied that religious instruction ought to form "a chief and essential part of education" thus understood, and the State has shown its sense of the importance of making a provision for this branch of education, by establishing and endowing a church and clergy. But education is popularly applied, in a more limited sense, to the

system of school instruction; and there is a latent inference that what is true of 'education in its wide philosophic sense, is equally applicable to its restricted and popular signification. This is obviously bad logic, though it has enough of plausibility to enable the person who uses it to impose both on himself and on others. We assert, that religion is "a chief and essential part of education" properly so called; we deny that religion is or ought to be "a chief and essential part" of school-instruction. The law of God throws the responsibility of a child's religious instruction on his parents: the laws of the land recognize the parent's right, but, in addition, supply a national church and a body of authorized instructors to communicate sound religious knowledge; but if this can be done effectually by parish schoolmasters, it would be very difficult to discover the object or use of a church establishment. It is the duty of the clergy to give religious instruction to their flocks, both old and young; it would be shrinking from that duty, if a large and influential body of the clergy were to propose that it should be transferred to secular teachers. The ministers of religion are the educators in religion; as such they are commissioned, appointed, and paid: when they declare it necessary that schools should perform the duties of churches, they virtually declare that they are either unable or unwilling to perform the duties of their mission. In the National System this confession is avoided; the secular teacher is restricted to his appropriate sphere, and every facility is afforded to the proper religious teacher to perform the functions of his sacred office.

Another instance of the influence of "imaginative meanings" imposing upon the mind, is the next requisite stated, that "the pure Word of God should be taught in the schools," by which sounding phrase is simply meant that the Bible should be used as a class-book. We desire that the Word of God should be taught by its appropriate teacher, but we have very grave objections to the use of the Bible as a spelling-book. We speak of no fancied evils; we relate what we have ourselves heard and seen, when we declare that, in what are called "Scriptural schools," we have known the Bible to be dreaded as a task, and detested as a punishment. It is by no means unusual to have a pupil sentenced to get a chapter by rote as a penalty for some offence; nothing is more common than to sentence one who has failed to learn the Collect to get by heart the Epistle or Gospel in addition! With all humility, we ask, is this a system by which love and reverence for revelation can be inculcated? The Bible is not a reading-made-easy. The Rev. Baptist Noel and the able writers in the *British Critic* have shown that there is a pressing necessity for caution and discretion in the use of the sacred volume; that it contains narratives and metaphorical instructions ill suited to the use of "babes and sucklings"; and every man who believes the existence of a priesthood to be necessary, must also believe that the doctrines contained in the Bible require the exposition of authorized instructors. The National System limits this exposition to the authorized instructors; those who join the Primate in transferring this function to secular teachers, virtually assert that the clerical body is either incompetent to perform its functions, or that it is useless.

It is notorious that the Roman Catholics, as a body, object to the indiscriminate reading of the Scriptures; whether they are right or wrong in making such an objection, is a matter perfectly indifferent to the issue. The law of the land gives the Roman Catholic a right to his belief, and a right to act on his belief; and it is just as unreasonable to complain of his refusing to read

the Scriptures, except on his own conditions, as it is of his refusal to take the Eucharist in a Protestant church. On the other hand, Protestant parents have a perfect right, if they are convinced of its propriety, to require that their children should be taught to read the Scriptures. "No compulsion and no restriction," is the maxim on which the Board has acted from the very beginning, and it was thus stated by Lord Stanley, in answer to a deputation from the Synod of Ulster:—

"His Majesty's Government fully recognises the right of all who choose it, to read the Sacred Scriptures; but the exercise of this right in the case of infants must be subject to the control of their parents and natural guardians; and, in point of time, in the National, as in all other schools, it must be limited by the appropriation of certain hours to certain other branches of study."

It is notorious that this principle is not only fully recognized by the Board, but that it has been acted upon in the schools erected under its superintendence; yet a Right Reverend Prelate did not hesitate to declare from the pulpit:—

"A second system proceeds on the principle of excluding instruction by means of the Holy Scriptures, which it does not permit to be used for the purposes of education, unless in detached passages, but trains its pupils by means, almost or altogether, of human compositions. This system, which is notoriously and avowedly that of the Romish Church, was adopted by what is called the Board of National Education for the poor of Ireland; universally adopted at the institution of the Board; for, although its original object was professed to be the discouragement of all peculiar religious views, yet, by withholding the sacred volume from its schools, it at once adopted the Romish principle of unscriptural education: and whatever exceptions may have been since made to its operation, for the sake of captivating or silencing opponents, some of whom have been thus hoodwinked, and led astray to make shipwreck of conscience for lucre's sake, the principle is still the favourite and accredited principle of the Board, which is thus generally the agent for instilling into the youthful minds of this country the tenets of the Romish Church."

Bishop Mant, when he made this declaration, was clearly led astray by "imaginative meanings," for he, as well as everybody else, knows that "instruction by means of the Holy Scriptures," so far from being excluded, is sanctioned and encouraged in the National Schools, and that he would be gladly received if he went to any of them for the purpose of giving such instruction to the children of his communion. He has fallen into the same error as the Primate in the use of the word "education;" neither the National schools nor any other that ever existed or can exist, could bestow complete education; they give school instruction, which is one part of education, just as religious instruction is another: to say that giving the one is a rejection of the other, is not one whit wiser than to assert that a society for giving coals to the poor prevents them from obtaining food and clothing. It is probably true that Roman Catholics agree with the Board in recognizing a distinction between the duties of the clergyman and the schoolmaster; but if we are to reject every tenet that is held by Roman Catholics merely because they do hold it, we must of necessity abandon the doctrines of our common Christianity.

But neither the Primate nor Bishop Mant is satisfied with the rule enforcing the use of the Bible; they required that the teachers in the school should all be attached members of the Established Church, and that the children should be instructed in "the Catechism, the Liturgy, and distinguishing principles of the Church." Any man, or body of men, has of course a right to set up a school on this or any similar principle; but he has no right to seek a public grant to aid in the promulgation of individual opinions,

The Church and the State are not now identical, even in theory; not only are there large masses of the population dissident from the Church, but a portion of the legislature, and therefore of the government, notoriously belongs to the ranks of dissent. Exclusive schools, supported by public grants, would be unjust in a divided nation, but they would be monstrous absurdities when we have not an exclusive parliament, an exclusive magistracy, an exclusive army, or an exclusive navy. The Primate is not insensible to the force of this reasoning; for he says,

"We have never objected, and we do not now object, to the State aiding schools in which provision shall be made for giving to those of the peasantry who will not receive education at our hands, the best education which they may be disposed to receive at the hands of others. But when we were called on to re-model our Church schools, and conduct them on a system accommodated to the discipline of the Church of Rome, we could not consent to do so."

Here is another fallacy curiously illustrative of the "imaginative meanings" which beset his Grace's reasoning. No human being ever called upon him to re-model the "church schools," but when supported by public money they cease to be "church schools," for they then become National Schools, and must therefore be accommodated to the rules which the nation, through its governing organs, thinks fit to impose. Moreover, no demand was ever made for accommodating the schools to the discipline of the Church of Rome; but it was required that they should be accommodated to what is a pretty notorious fact, the existence of a Romish Church in Ireland. The Primate, himself, proposes an accommodation to the existence of Romanism in Ireland; he would have a divided system, and separate grants made by parliament to the National schools and to the Church schools. Supposing that this were done, how could the British Parliament, with any semblance of equity, refuse grants to Romish and to Presbyterian schools? or, how could the Commissioners of the present Board, supposing that to be continued, prevent the National schools from falling altogether under the management of the Romish priesthood? This divided system is the plan strenuously advocated by Dr. McHale, on the principle that his religion should be made the basis of the education of the children belonging to his flock. His advocacy of such a principle is very intelligible; in the south and west of Ireland there is so very scanty a population of Protestants of the poorer class, that, in at least seven-eighths of the parishes, it would be a sheer absurdity to establish two schools; these scattered individuals must therefore, of necessity, send their children to the "priest's school," and the Primate's plan would thus transfer the next generation to the Roman Catholics.

But this concession is inconsistent with another part of the charge; his Grace, in a tone of triumph, says, "out of 70,000 children in our schools, 20,000 are Roman Catholics." They have, it appears, attended the schools without becoming converts to the "pure religion," set before them. What then is the result of its being taught them? they regard it as a sort of Protestant penance; it is the payment which they make for being taught to read and write; in return for this instruction they are compelled to learn by rote certain formularies which they abhor. Could the spirit of mischief devise a plan better calculated to perpetuate religious rancour in Ireland? It must, too, be remembered, that this attendance of Roman Catholics at Church schools is not always voluntary; tenants have been ejected, who refused to send children to the landlord's school; rewards are offered to those who comply with the caprices of fanatical benevolence. Ireland is rife with examples of dragoning people into accepting what is supposed to be for their good.

We suspect the humanity, and we doubt the safety, of such experiments.

His Grace asserts, that the national system has failed in establishing a system of united education, and in the same breath assigns a reason for its failure subversive of all his former arguments:—

"The National schools have not succeeded in uniting together within their walls the children of the several denominations, and cannot succeed in doing so, while the clergy of our Church feel it to be their duty to provide other means of education for their parishioners."

It is perfectly true, that in the parishes where the Protestant clergymen are opposed to the Board, and have exerted all their influence, public and private, to prevent the attendance of the children, only small proportions of the poorer Protestants have availed themselves of the National schools; but it is not less true, that where the clergymen of the established church have been willing to give the plan a fair trial, the system of united education has succeeded. In the diocese of Meath, during the brief administration of the late Bishop Dickinson, many of the clergy were induced to give the national plan a fair trial, and those who did so became its supporters. It was unfortunate that the system was introduced by the same ministers who reduced the number of Irish bishoprics; dislike of the latter measure led the clergy to make a stand against the former, more especially as it was connected with a withdrawal of public support from the Kildare Society, which was exclusively under the management of the Evangelical Section of the Irish Church. The Primate does not deny, that a united system of education would be a blessing to Ireland, for he describes the alleged failure of the Board to introduce such a system, as a grievance; he ascribes, however, the failure to the pertinacious isolation of the Protestant clergy, while he proposes for his remedy a scheme which would render that isolation absolute and perpetual.

As might have been expected, the Primate makes an attack on the Scripture extracts; he calls them "a new and faulty translation;" is his Grace able to point out one single fault which he can establish to the satisfaction of any Biblical scholar? We have compared the variations from the authorized version in these extracts with the original, and are perfectly ready to show that every one of them is a correct representation of the text.

There is no man in the present day who would openly advocate the right of the State to force the people to adopt any religion which the government may prescribe; but we fear that there are many who would be glad to see the State make the effort by some indirect means. The hope that the Romish Church will be overthrown in Ireland, haunts many enlightened minds in spite of themselves, and is the great source of "the imaginative meanings" in their eloquent declamations. They will endure no measure, in which Irish popery shall be presented to them as other than a temporary evil. This delusion has now lasted several centuries, and has led to a series of hazardous and expensive experiments, which have all failed in succession. It is rather strange to expect more beneficial results from exclusive schools than from exclusive laws; but when people have fixed their minds on an unattainable end, they are sure to commit a thousand extravagancies in the application of inadequate means. If the conversion of the Irish to the Protestant faith was abandoned as a hopeless project, as all who think coolly on the subject know it to be, we should hear no more of opposition to National Education.

We have made these observations with deep

regret; whether the Primate has had hopes held out to him that the government will yield to the party in Ireland, of which he is the head, or whether, as seems more probable, he has mistaken the purport of the reply he received, the declaration which he has put forth will do incalculable mischief. It has revived the jealousies of Protestants, it has awakened the suspicions of Roman Catholics, and it will render it perilous for the government to make such modifications in the Board as would afford a plausible pretext for clergymen of the Church of England to imitate the conduct of the Presbyterian body, and send in their adhesion to a system which most of them know to be the only one practicable in the existing state of Ireland.

Life and Adventures of J. Steininger.—[*Leben und Abenteuer*]. Written by G. Diezel. Stuttgart, Wachendorf.

THE subject of these memoirs appears to have encountered, in his humble way, quite as many hair-breadth escapes as he the recital of whose fortunes so interested the gentle Desdemona. Independently, however, of his personal adventures, the course of the narrative occasionally introduces us to personages who played no inconsiderable parts in days gone by. Among these is Duke Charles of Wurtemberg. This said Duke was in more than one respect a remarkable man. Possessed of a taste for the arts and sciences, which he evinced especially by founding the well-known Carl's Academy, the cradle of Schiller, of the lately deceased sculptor, Dannecker, and others not unknown to fame, Charles was, at the same time, a very Tarentine of debauchery; and he allowed his passion for pomp and military display to hurry him into expenses which were only to be defrayed by the most dishonourable expedients. "He wished," says Menzel, "to be a Louis XV. and a Frederick II. in one person. His court was the resort of the first artists of the age; and the year went round in balls, ballets, operas, military pageants, &c. After squeezing the last penny from his groaning subjects, he followed the example set by the Elector of Hesse Cassel, and turned "seelen-verkaufers," (as it was called),—bartering at so many dollars a head thousands of his subjects, to be sent as soldiers to the English and Dutch colonies." Nearly all the German princes of those days carried on this trade in flesh, and were "marchands d'hommes." Schiller, in burning words, stigmatized it; and the patriot poet Schubart raised up his voice against it, and met with a fate which Schiller escaped only by flight from Stuttgart. Steininger's father was on the point of being sold in this manner to the colonies, but managed to escape across the Alps. Our hero, John, was born in 1763, and when quite a boy, served as drummer in a Sardinian regiment. At sixteen he felt an unconquerable desire to see the Suabian hills of his fathers, and forthwith deserted. He had reached Lausanne when his conscience upbraided him, and he returned; was tried as a deserter, but in consideration of his youth his life was spared. Yet go he must; the vagabond spirit which characterized his whole life was strong in him, and he again deserted, and arrived safely at Wurtemberg. The Duke's vigilant jackals soon got scent of the new comer, and the youngster was pressed, and fortunately was willing to serve. Not so sundry other unfortunate, who had been seized in like fashion.

Next day, (says Steininger,) the sergeant conducted us to the castle, where we waited till the Duke arrived from his villa of Hohenheim. The others refused to enlist, and were forthwith locked up in a dungeon; and though the weather was very warm, their apartment was heated with a fire, and hardly

anything was given them to eat or drink till they consented. This was the Duke's way.

We next meet with poor Schubart, who pined for ten years in prison:—

At the time of my arrival at Hohenasberg, the poet Schubart was still closely confined in "Schubart's Hole," as he had christened it. This was situated under the Belvedere, and even at present is occasionally used for military prisoners. At that period desertion had become so common, that no private, and not even a subaltern, was allowed to leave the fortress. It being, however, advisable that the men should have some recreation, the governor Rieger endeavoured to find amusement for us within the walls. Rieger's idea was cordially espoused by Schubart, who obtained leave to get up private theatricals among the officers and subalterns, himself taking the direction. The officers heartily entered into the scheme. A lieutenant (a Prussian by birth) had already painted some scenes, when the governor placed at Schubart's disposal the vacant castle granary. Schubart now composed little comic pieces, with musical interludes, and even ballets; he selected some sharp clever fellows, assigned them characters, held rehearsals, declaimed, and, during the representation, played the part of prompter. At first he discharged this momentous function behind the scenes, but a regular prompter's centre-box was soon made, under which he ensconced himself. When the music commenced, he put down his book, seized his violin, and accompanied; when the singing succeeded he led, his deep base tones issuing from the prompter's hole. Thus Schubart was all in all, and a merry company we had,—lively, knowing fellows, of whom Schubart was the soul. We were all attached to him, and he in his turn loved us like his own children. The play over, he was allowed to join our party, and we drank together uninterruptedly till late in the night. On these occasions he would teach us many a *Schelmlied*, the words and music both his own composing, and I remember not a few of them to this hour. After singing and drinking, we gave his lungs a short respite, on which he would snatch a fiddle from the musician nearest him, and commence a merry dance tune. Whenever Duke Charles happened to arrive at the fortress on the day of a performance, he would come to see it, and generally sat it half out. This merry acquaintance with Schubart lasted two years, viz. till Rieger's death. His successor, Count Scheler, was averse to theatricals, and did away with them to our deep regret. Afterwards we only saw Schubart when walking on the walls, as he was no longer allowed to be of our party at the tavern.

The Duke's love of martial "pomp and circumstance," coupled with the want of the requisite "appliances and means," often forced him into ludicrous difficulties. His relation, the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, came to visit him, and Duke Charles naturally wished to cut a dash before a person who set so great a store by military magnificence:—

The Grand Prince visited Hohenasberg. Here he stood near me for a considerable time. I was no longer in the Life Guards, but belonged now to the grenadiers. Duke Charles pointed to me, saying to his guest, "Yonder is a drummer of my grenadiers: I have two more such regiments, one at Stuttgart, the other at Ludwigsburg." A few days after we were ordered to Stuttgart, had to put on the clothes which belonged to the regiment *Gabelenz*, and with our own bear-skin caps turned out on the grand Platz before the palace, and represented a new body of grenadiers. We were then hurried to Ludwigsburg, and there the comedy of the day before was repeated. We put on the uniform of the regiment *Stein*, with our own caps, as in Stuttgart. By this ruse the Grand Prince was made to believe that he had seen three different regiments of grenadiers.

Soldiers in those days were treated with great cruelty: they were flogged without mercy, and desertion was a capital offence. Steininger, however, had served an apprenticeship to the trade while in Italy, and was skilled in the "counter-check." Having received the bounty money—a sum proportioned to the period the new soldier agreed to serve—he flitted; but was pursued, caught, and doomed to die. In this extreme

emergency a guardian angel appeared to him in the form of the Duke's consort. "At ten o'clock the Countess came out of the palace; I seized the opportunity, fell on my knees, and begged her to intercede for me. She said it really would be a pity for so young a person to be hanged."

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate.

So said, or would have said, the lady, had she read Shakspeare, and her intercession was successful; the prisoner was loaded with chains, and packed off to the fortress of Hohenasberg.

But the Duke's finances were now desperately low, the usual scheme was had recourse to, and thousands of his subjects were sold, at 100 dollars a man, to foreign governments, and sent off to the Colonies. The poor captive preferred exposure to an African sun to being stifled in a dungeon. On the road to the seaport, however, he made his escape, and entered the Austrian service. After receiving the usual "aceldama," he disappeared in a twinkling, deserting to the Dutch; and after fingering Mynheer's guilders, he passed over into the Prussian service. It was not long before he entered the Danish service. Here he gave the unkindest cut of all, for on the understanding that he was to serve for life, he obtained 200 florins bounty money. With this sum, and by the aid of an unsuspecting damsel, whom he promised to marry, he managed to get clear off. These deliberate feats of rascality are proofs of the demoralization which prevailed among the troops whom their commanders fondly supposed were fitted to cope with the victorious arms of France. Success encouraged Steininger to greater acts of daring, and he again joined his old masters, the Austrians, playing the raw recruit to admiration; again he left them, and again joined, being present this time at the siege and capture of Belgrade, under General Loudon. But he was soon off again, and we next find him in the Swiss, and then in the Neapolitan service. From the latter he deserted with two other Germans, but was captured, and the three had to throw the dice for their lives. Steininger was the lucky one, and he saw his comrades shot before his face. Dreadful as this warning was, he was not to be daunted; and soon after he and other runaways stole a small vessel, in which they sailed to Corsica. The French service, which he now entered (1791), seems to have jumped with his humour, for in it he went through the whole horrors of the Revolution. Many a harrowing incident fell under his observation. One or two will probably suffice:—

In Nantes the deputy Carrier raged most fearfully. Daily, from 11 to 12, and from 4 till 5 o'clock, was the guillotine incessantly at work. Everybody who was handed over, as suspected of being a friend to the aristocracy, was slaughtered. Frequently 6 or 700 were led out at once; a regiment was then ordered out, and they were shot. At first cartridges were used; but subsequently this method of killing them was discontinued, as, on seeing the flash, they would throw themselves on the ground, and the balls flew over their heads. As they lay on the earth the bodies were searched for plunder, and if any one showed signs of life, he immediately received a quietus from the bayonet or sabre. During our two months at Nantes, on two separate occasions a massacre was made of women and noble ladies, each time to the number of 150. My regiment had once this office to perform. It was heart-rending to see girls of between sixteen and twenty years of age with shrieks of desperation fly supplicating to the soldiers,—*"Et vous, vous avez le cœur de tuer une jeune demoiselle comme moi."* But the order was given, and must be obeyed. These ladies had sometimes articles of value about them. I myself found on one nine louis in gold. But the most horrible of all these scenes were the well known "Noyades,"—when women of all ranks and ages, old and young, were drowned in heaps by night in the Loire. Carrier and his myr-

midons, for vile purposes of their own, had long spared one monastery, till at last a peremptory order arrived from Robespierre for the execution of its inmates, and farther delay was impossible. Carrier, however feared, brought with him the then prevailing republican tone of feeling, so that his subordinates could address him familiarly, and without constraint. At this period we often went to the theatre, and not only Carrier and his generals, but the common soldiers, were accompanied thither by their mistresses. Each took his place in the order that he entered. One evening entered the theatre with more than one fair one hanging on my arm. Just after me came Carrier, he too accompanied by females. "Lève-toi, fais-moi place!" exclaimed he to me imperiously. I coolly answered—"J'ai aussi bien payé que toi, je veux rester ici," and the deputy and his damsels must fain seat themselves behind me. A short time after I drew out a liquor-flask, took a pull at it, and offered it to my comrades. Here Carrier tapped me on the shoulder, saying—"Donnez-moi à boire un coup aussi," and with great good will I handed him the vessel, out of which he took a hearty swig.

Our hero appears by degrees to have attained a heart of the true millstone character, if we are to judge by the amount of feeling and gallantry displayed in the following adventure. He was still at Nantes.

I sallied out for a stroll on the Pont Neuf, in all the splendour of a new plume. Abutting on this bridge, there was a tower, which served the purposes of a prison. Within were confined several ladies of rank. At this time there was a regulation, that a republican soldier might marry a noble female prisoner, and thus effect her liberation. At the same time, however, he became responsible for her conduct. If it chanced that she was afterwards found guilty of any aristocratic complicity, the husband was at once considered as an accomplice. The ladies in the prison wishing no doubt for liberty, called to us, holding at the same time *billets-doux* in their hands, "Citoyen, citoyen." We were well aware of the meaning of this. The *billet-doux* contained an offer of marriage. As there were some pretty girls among them, we immediately inquired for which of us the notes were intended, and they forthwith explained. The note intended for me contained an invitation to come into the jailer's lodge, and have a conversation. Away we went to the jailer's, and sent for the parties in question. When they came, each one instantly rushed into the arms of her chosen squire. Mine was most affectionate and tender. I could save her life, she said; she was possessed of considerable wealth, a castle in La Vendée, and so forth. We sent for biscuits and wine, and, partly influenced by their charms, partly touched with pity for their misfortunes, partly, too, blinded by the glittering prospects they held out to us, promised to marry them. Next day we actually did wait on our captain, and represented the case to him. But he prudently admonished us on the great hazard we ran in marrying females belonging to noble families, for whom we should have to be responsible, and who, as soon as they had escaped from the guillotine, would take the first opportunity to decamp, and thus involve us in difficulties. This brought us again to our senses. Wishing, however, to give the girls an answer, we went to the jailer for the purpose of seeing them once more. But they had just been sentenced to death, and next morning, at eleven o'clock, they were to be guillotined. In the square where the guillotine used to work was the coffee-house at which we breakfasted. At eleven, the unhappy creatures were brought to the spot. Believing in our asseverations, they still gazed around with longing, lingering looks, as if in hopes of discovering us. We carefully avoided their glances, which every moment became more and more sorrowful, the nearer they approached the scaffold. My chosen one was the second to mount, and in a few seconds the five beautiful maidens were no more.

Mons. Adolp Thiers has not recorded an event which more vividly demonstrates the true state of things at that period.

After being present at the affair of Quiberon, and serving in Bretagne during the Reign of Terror, Steininger shipped, in 1798, with other troops, for Egypt. Scarcely arrived, he fell sick of a fever at Cairo, which kept him from the

field of operations. Subsequently he formed one of a body of troops despatched to quell the negro outbreak in St. Domingo. Returning to France, he was at the occupation of Hanover, subsequently served against the Spaniards; and in 1809, followed the army into Austria. At the time of the Russian campaign he was sent to the Island of Oleron as a veteran. He was now fifty years of age, twenty of which he had served France, and fought his way unwounded through sixteen desperate campaigns. Still he was no more than a tambour-master. At Oleron he became transmogrified into a cannonier. On Napoleon's fall his gadding spirit came upon him again, and he sought for his discharge; thus recklessly giving up all his claims to a pension. Again, did the same thoughtlessness instigate him to re-enter the French service, on hearing of the return of Napoleon. Subsequently he took advantage of the general amnesty, and returned home. "I was now," he says, "fifty-two years old. Having been from my earliest youth brought up among soldiers, I had learnt nothing properly. I could read and write; and on my voyage to Egypt I had learned to net and knit, and tailoring as far as my own exigencies required. I could, besides this, train dogs, mend baskets, cut sticks, catch birds, and being a big, hearty man, I was equal to all kinds of heavy work. With these accomplishments, and a light heart, I now retrod my paternal soil." He eventually became subaltern in a garrison company; but a relapse of his usual complaint coming on, he determined to demand his discharge, and try his luck with a helpmate. The discharge he got, but not the fair one, who jilted him. Eventually, by the kindness of the Wurtemberg Minister of War, he was made drummer at Hohenasberg, the very fortress in which he had handled the drum-stick fifty years before; and in 1838, the King of Wurtemberg graciously put the old soldier on the invalid list, which entitled him to board, lodging, &c. free, for the rest of his days, in addition to which he received a medal for faithful service! In October last this will-o'-the-wisp of a man flickered quietly out. M. Diezel, who used to visit the old fellow in his quarters at the fortress, wrote this little work mostly from his dictation.

Books enough have appeared descriptive of the stirring scenes here described, and of the great actors in them. Works like Steininger's, however, go deeper: we therein become acquainted with some of those realities which lie hid beneath outward and glittering appearances. The common soldier, and how he lives, his privations in the camp, the garrison, and elsewhere, are forcibly, and at the same time *naïvely*, brought home to our comprehensions. This hasty sketch will, perhaps, suffice to give our readers an idea of the volume, which, sooth to say, we perused with considerable interest.

Notes and Observations on the Ionian Islands and Malta, &c. By John Davy, M.D. &c. 2 vols. Smith & Elder.

"During a period of twenty-six years of almost universal peace," says Dr. Davy, "many hundred well educated and intelligent medical officers have been employed in our extensive colonies, yet little has been contributed by them to the general stock of knowledge, in proportion to their means and abilities." This is true; and it would be taking a false view of human nature to expect that it should be otherwise. Men may be intelligent and well educated, *quoad* the routine of their professional duties, without possessing capacity for accurate observation, without literary tendencies, without leisure, and without the love of science, or the ambition of distinction;—any one of which defects is sufficient to prevent the due utilization of professional oppor-

tunities. The true ground for admiration, therefore, is not that so little, but that so much has been done by a profession so miscellaneous composed; and the greater is the obligation conferred on the scientific world, when an individual, qualified as Dr. Davy by previous pursuits, devotes his few hours of leisure to the promotion and dissemination of knowledge.

The period of observation embraced by these 'Notes' is no less than eleven years (1824—35), and the variety of the matter has a corresponding extension. The major part, however, as might be expected, relates to the natural sciences. The work opens with a short historical chapter, and the first volume proceeds to treat of the geology, the springs, the earthquakes of the two localities, of the temperature of the Mediterranean Sea and the specific gravity of its water, of the climate, soils, and state of agriculture in the several islands. The second volume embraces notes on the government, the arts, the commerce, education, charitable institutions, character, and condition of the people in the Ionian Islands; a journey through the mountainous district of Zante; observations on malaria and fevers of the Ionian islands; on those of Malta; on the climate of the Mediterranean in relation to consumption; on quarantine; on the small-pox of 1830-1 in Malta; with two chapters on Constantinople. We give the bill of fare at length, that our readers may judge how far it suits their taste; and the rather, because it will not be possible for us to follow the author step by step over so wide and so varied a field of inquiry. To the general public, the greater portion of these volumes will possess little attraction; and by the dabbler in science, they will be found wanting in that interest which arises from elaborate theories and decided opinions on debatable subjects. Partly from the circumstance that the notes are but notes, and partly perhaps from some peculiarity in the frame of the author's mind, a cold and dispassionate scepticism reigns over the work, which will be distasteful to those who love not to think for themselves, but which certainly detracts nothing from the value of the materials to readers of higher pretensions. It is not, indeed, that the author has not his opinions and leanings, or that he shrinks from their avowal; but that the facts are allowed to make their own individual impression, without being so largely summed up as to allow of a balance of evidence being easily struck.

This criticism, of course, relates only to such matters as admit of diversities of opinion: as to mere matters of fact, which, indeed, occupy the greater number of pages, the author has brought to the record a knowledge of what to observe, and he has collected with laudable industry; giving his observations for what they are worth, without parade or pretension. From all this the reader will probably collect that the work is more valuable than amusing; that it wants the interest arising from a continuous narrative; and that it is more likely to be frequently consulted, than to be steadily perused. In such an estimate we think he will not materially be mistaken; and in making it, he will be prepared to expect from us no more than a selection of extracts on isolated subjects, calculated for his amusement, or illustrative of some point of general interest. In making this selection, we shall commence with the more popular portion of the second volume, which treats of the actual condition of the islands, postponing, for after consideration, the little we propose to say upon the scientific portion.

The Ionian Islands, participating in the fortunes of continental Greece, underwent their full share in the degradation and ruin which awaited the conquests and the decline of the Roman Empire, and in all the unmitigated misery of the anarchy which accompanied and

followed its downfall. In the 14th century, after long ages of obscure revolutions, they fell to the share of the Venetian Republic, and under that government were subjugated to a harsh proconsular regime, which is but a fine name for robbery. On the extinction of the Republic in 1797, these islands were seized on by France, and subsequently underwent many changes of fortune, until the peace of Paris, when they were submitted to the protection of Great Britain. In these few sentences what important consequences are involved! but they may be all conveniently summed up in the one fact, that the condition of the inhabitants, as to its more general features, has been rendered very nearly the same as that of the inhabitants of the Morea, with which the English reader is not unacquainted. In one respect, however, the fortunes of the islanders differ from those of their neighbours, inasmuch as the former are placed under the control of a foreign power, while the latter enjoy a nominal independence, being governed by a king of their own, although a foreigner, and one imposed upon them at the dictation of coallesced Europe. With nations, as with individuals, the decline of civilization is a path easily trodden; but the process which leads back from anarchy to civilization, is surrounded by endless obstacles and difficulties. Among, therefore, the curious problems presented in the politics of modern Europe, the solution of these difficulties, and the consequent destinies of the Greek population, are not among the least curious. A comparison of the progress made under the two different systems, would already afford much matter for interesting speculation: hitherto, the advantage seems decidedly on the side of the English system; greater advances having been made towards civil order, and a material prosperity, by the islanders, than continental Greece can yet boast.

On the influences of British protection, the author is necessarily brief and unsatisfactory: the position of the observer, as a government servant, being unfavourable to independent and unprejudiced remark. Dr. Davy commences with a bird's-eye view of the new constitution. By the charter, the Lord High Commissioner represents the regal authority, and in conjunction with a senate and legislative assembly, makes the laws. The senate consists of four members, elected out of, and by, the legislative assembly. It is headed by a president, named by the Commissioner. The legislative body is composed of forty members; twenty-nine chosen at each election, the other eleven members made up from the preceding senate, together with the last regents of the four principal islands, and one of each of the three smaller in rotation. According to the charter, the orthodox Greek religion is established, the Catholic especially protected, and all other religions tolerated.

Of this *simulacrum* of a constitution, the author thus speaks:—

"It is obvious that it is more free in appearance than in reality; and that it possesses many of the forms of freedom with very little of its substance. Whether this peculiarity, under existing circumstances, be an evil or a good, it is difficult to determine. Taking the most favourable view, it is to be hoped that it may be a preparation for something better: if the people deserve more freedom, they can hardly fail to obtain more; at present it is very questionable whether order could be preserved, and the interests of the country be tolerably attended to, were the controlling power of the Lord High Commissioner either abrogated or even diminished. For a long while, almost from time immemorial, the Ionian people have laboured under great disadvantages, in relation to government. Bad laws may have confirmed or produced bad habits and low morals; these again, no doubt, have re-acted on the administration of the laws; and their abuse has had

effect on the minds of the people in deepening their degradation. The old Venetian laws are now either abolished, or are on the eve of being so; the new codes of laws, civil, criminal, and commercial, lately completed, have been formed after the best models of modern jurisprudence. Their influence, honestly administered under a strong, and just, and enlightened controlling power, ought to have the best effect in developing the good qualities of the public mind and in checking the bad,—and in the formation of good principles and habits, the foundation of character. Whether the constitution on which the existing government is founded is a judicious one, fitted for the condition of the people, and likely to improve them, it may be difficult to decide. It may be objected that, under it, the Ionian Islands have neither the advantages belonging to free states nor to colonies. Were they free, with an army and navy of their own—with diplomatic and consular agents of their own—a field of honourable and profitable exertion, now closed, would be open to them;—talent might be brought into activity—merit rewarded. Were they a colony, with the rights of British subjects, independent of the advantages resulting to them as such, they would not have to contribute a large proportion of their revenue for military protection. * * In alluding to the disadvantages which may be supposed to result to those islands from their peculiar connexion with Great Britain, the benefits they certainly owe to British protection should be kept in grateful remembrance by the people,—for they are neither few nor inconsiderable,—comprised in the fullest protection at home and abroad, at comparatively small expense; in their shipping being privileged, and enjoying the exemptions belonging to British subjects in our ports,—and in a political training and education which they are receiving under the surveillance of the government of a free country."

These remarks are somewhat too general for accuracy; but they contain the elements from which a political reasoner may form some tolerable notion of the prospects of the people. That such a government (whether the best possible or otherwise) will develop with much rapidity a better state of morals and society than actually exists, is scarcely to be expected. All the benefit which can be derived from subservience to an enlightened and strong government united with publicity, may with much certainty be looked for; but whatever evils result from colonial rule,—political jobbing, subservience, and intrigue,—with their consequent discontent of the masses, seem equally inevitable. For the present, it is evident that the natives cannot stir a step without the permission of government; and they are evidently now (and most probably long will remain) *in statu pupillari*.

Apropos to the low social condition of the people, the author quotes a table of trades and conditions in Zante, on which he thus comments:—

"In casting the eye over the list, one is struck with the absence of certain trades which administer to the intellectual wants and to the refinements of a highly civilized and well-educated people—such as, in relation to the first, printers, stationers, and book-sellers, and the auxiliary callings of paper-makers, type-founders, engravers, &c.; and in relation to the second, such as coachmakers, wheelwrights, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, &c. &c. As late as 1824, when I was in Zante, there was not a single bookseller's shop in the city; and the little stationery that was to be procured was to be met with here and there—at the druggist's, perhaps, or the mercer's. The next impression received from the list is the very limited number of manufacturers, comprised chiefly in eight carpet-weavers, fifty-five silk-weavers, fifty-one potters, and nineteen soap-makers. Soap, carpeting, and silk, are the only articles expressly made for exportation, and these, with the exception of soap, chiefly to the adjoining islands, and in small quantities. Another peculiarity, which is obvious, is the absence of merchants—an omission which is not strictly correct, at least at the present time, for Zante is not without merchants; but they are few in number, and chiefly foreigners, belonging to English houses, and are engaged chiefly in selling and pur-

chasing by commission. The trades of Zante are principally those essential to the common wants of life; and the same is applicable to all the other islands, with the exception, perhaps, of the seat of government, Corfu, where, probably, by this time, a bookseller's shop may exist, and other shops may be opened, to meet the demands of the garrison.* As regards workmanship, the trades which are followed are in a low stage of art. The execution is commonly coarse, displaying little skill or dexterity, and extremely little knowledge, and, consequently, the value of the materials forming the articles made is but little enhanced by the labour bestowed. Take, for example, the pottery or the carpeting. The former is made of the grey clay of the island; and whether glazed or unglazed, is of the coarsest quality. The forms, however, are commonly graceful, particularly of the jars—whether of small size and porous for holding and cooling water, or of large dimensions for holding wine and oil. They much resemble in shape ancient vases; and it can hardly be doubted that the art has been perpetuated from ancient times, but, excepting in the forms of the vessels, retaining nothing of that excellence which distinguished the earthenware of ancient Greece. The carpeting, made principally of goats' hair, has no pretensions to beauty. The same remark is applicable to the silk camlet manufacture, which, though a good article (excepting that it is ill dyed), and well adapted for the purpose to which it is chiefly applied, viz., the making of coats and jackets for use during the summer season, is wove in a primitive loom, the same, probably, that has been employed in the east for thousands of years.—The natives of these islands, in brief, have not yet received the stimulus necessary to induce them to apply with energy to any manual occupation or manufacture, and seem to bring to them as little capital as possible, to exercise them with the smallest possible degree of knowledge and skill, to be contented with earning a mere subsistence, and to be unambitious of improvement."

On the same subject we have a page or two, further on, of a still more striking character:—

"Whilst Major Macphail was resident of Cerigo, he exerted himself strenuously to improve the island. He has assured me that the rudeness of the people and their ignorance were almost beyond belief; and that in carrying on ordinary works connected with road-making, the natives could contribute little more than bodily labour; if a rock was to be blasted, or an arch turned, he had to direct it, and a cyclopædia was the source of his information. The mason who, under his directions, constructed the first bridge that was ever seen in Cerigo, had not the least confidence in the strength of the arch, being ignorant of the principle, unacquainted even with the form: shortly after it was completed a violent storm occurred by night; the following morning early the mason was found on his knees, looking despondently at the bridge, and praying to the Virgin to defend it, and save it from destruction from the torrent."

The population of Cephalonia and Ithaca are of a more enterprising and commercial disposition than that of the other isles. The former possesses 300 square-rigged vessels, chiefly engaged in carrying grain from one foreign port to the other. [Nota bene, the importation of wheat is restricted by the legislature.] The manner in which the foreign carrying trade, says the author, "is conducted, is every way rude and primitive. Each ship employed commonly belongs to its captain and two or three other proprietors; and as the purchases of grain are chiefly made with ready money, seldom by barter, and never on account or credit, they have to advance the sums requisite, with the understanding that the profits are to be divided between the owners and sailors in certain proportions. * * The sailors receive no pay nor wages; but they are allowed to take small investments of their own, to the amount of from fifteen to

* The only printing press in the Ionian Islands is one in Corfu, the property of the government, which is under a censorship, and is chiefly employed in printing the Ionian Gazette, acts of Parliament, and other official documents. Were the censorship removed, and perfect freedom given to the press, it is not probable that any enterprising individual would come forward to attempt a printing establishment; or, if attempted, that it would succeed, excepting conducted on a small scale, and limited in its operations to ephemeral publications, likely to do more harm than good.

twenty dollars' worth, with which they trade on their own account. Many of the shipowners and merchants are said to be quite illiterate, unable either to read or write. As a substitute for written accounts, an individual having six vessels, or shares in so many, provides himself with six chests, in which he deposits his share of the profits of each voyage, with an additional chest for the capital. He is able to recollect the amount he advances for each venture—the sum he withdraws from the principal chest. To ascertain whether he is a winner or loser, he compares the contents of his chests, or transfers the contents of the six into one. The profit calculated on is at least twenty-five per cent. of the money laid out: four voyages to the Black Sea are expected to afford profit sufficient to cover the original cost of the vessel."

The state of science and literature corresponds:—

"It may be asserted, I believe, without fear of contradiction, that the exact sciences, which have so many practical and useful applications, are at present almost unknown in these islands. It is very doubtful if, amongst the whole population, there is an individual competent to ascertain trigonometrically the height of a mountain, or to determine the latitude and longitude of any particular spot, or to undertake successfully the chemical analysis of a mineral, or soil, or water. * * The clergy of the Ionian Islands, very few of whom have had the advantages of any literary training in a foreign university, are eminently ignorant. Mental cultivation hitherto has not been esteemed a necessary qualification for the sacred office. I am informed that even recently the present head of the Greek church, the patriarch of Constantinople, has put forth a synodical circular, discouraging learning, as dangerous to faith, and likely to lead to heresy. Law and medicine cannot be practised without some knowledge; and the best informed men in the Ionian Islands belong to these professions, many of whom have studied in the universities of Italy. But even their knowledge, it is commonly understood, is generally superficial and technical, and rarely associated with philosophy and science. * * Amongst the higher ranks, too, there is a certain number who have studied abroad, and who, as gentlemen, are not ill informed, especially in modern Italian, and in ancient Greek literature. Indeed in this class there are many accomplished in the knowledge of languages, both ancient and modern, and well fitted, by these their attainments, to appear to advantage in mixed society. But their knowledge is rather glittering than useful, and will hardly bear the test of true knowledge, already referred to, namely, that it is power. If the priesthood is ignorant, how can the mass of the people be otherwise? They are ignorant in an extraordinary degree, and as superstitious. The belief in the evil eye is common, and means are taken as a protection from its influence, or to remove the bad effects attributed to it. For the former purpose, they attach to the necks of young children relics of saints wrapped in linen, and to the necks of young animals a clove of garlic, or a bit of charcoal, or of bread. * * They believe in the appearance of ghosts and apparitions, and that ghosts have the power of doing mischief, and that protection is afforded against them by relics and charms. They believe that an excommunicated person, or an atheist, is under a peculiar influence, which after death brings forth his ghost, and prevents the body from being resolved into its elements, preserving it 'unconsumed by the earth,' and entire. They believe that the sudden death of animals is occasioned by ghosts which fly about in the air, and that persons afflicted with erysipelas, palsy, and swellings, owe the diseases to the same imaginary agency; and for a cure they trust to charms. * * They believe that the devil has the power of entering into the bodies of men, and that he can be driven out by certain means; and there are churches which are in repute for cures of this kind, and where the unfortunate beings supposed to be so possessed, are taken and kept for several days without food, and are chained and exorcised. In each church, it is said, there are chains for this special purpose."

As the remedy for such ignorance, which, by the bye, differs more in degree than in kind, from that of some more civilized communities, the government has established, 1st, elementary

Laecanian schools; 2ndly, secondary schools for the middle ranks, where are taught Greek, Latin, Italian, English, Mathematics, History and Geography, Navigation, Calligraphy; the course being of five years duration; and 3rdly, an university, where lectures are given on literature and philosophy, theology, law, and civil engineering; and degrees are conferred after a course of four years. The author's general remarks on this system are not very favourable:—

"This scheme of education appears to be liberal, and well adapted to most of the wants of the people; and, if steadily carried on, cannot fail to have an excellent effect. A word of doubt, on such a subject, is disagreeable to use; but, when the brief history of the attempts which have been made to introduce education into the Ionian Islands is considered, it is somewhat difficult to have that degree of confidence in its durability which could be wished. When I first visited Corfu, in 1824, the late Earl of Guildford was presiding as chancellor over the university which he had established, with the sanction and assistance of the government. Twenty-one professorships were then founded, several of the professors had commenced their duties, and were lecturing to respectable classes, at least as far as numbers were concerned. * * Before I left Corfu, in 1828, Lord Guildford died, and an immediate change came over the establishment. A university, founded on the magnificent scale of Oxford and Cambridge, including amongst its professors a professor of music, was thought to be inappropriate, beyond the means of the government to support, and above the wants of the people, for whom it was designed. It was then cut down on a very economical plan; four professors only were allowed to teach in those branches of knowledge which were considered most useful; but, at the same time, secondary schools were formed for elementary education, which previously had been too much neglected, and the number of Laecanian schools was increased. * * Perhaps the change was too sudden and great. It must have shaken public confidence, and must have annoyed the friends of the noble founder; and further, it had the injurious effect of depriving the Ionian Islands of the valuable library, formed by that nobleman, principally for the use of the university, and which, it was understood, was bequeathed to it, provided certain conditions connected with its foundation were complied with."

Again—
"As the Greeks of the Ionian Islands, like the Greeks in general, have active minds and a facility in acquiring knowledge, the prospect which is opening, in the increased extension of education, is not a little cheering. If the system is persevered in; if the priesthood become enlightened; if they zealously perform their duties, aided by the labours of the masters in the primary and secondary schools—it may be confidently expected that the people generally will improve and become enlightened also—at least in degree—to which the education of females, now beginning to be attended to, is likely greatly to conduce. Two hundred years ago, the people of the Lowlands of Scotland were as deeply immersed in ignorance as are the inhabitants of these islands at present; what the parochial school-system accomplished for the former, the system now coming into operation may effect for the latter: but, to insure this, there must be the same earnestness exercised—and a constant vigilance to prevent abuse and that degeneracy to which all institutions are liable which do not grow up with the people, especially in the south of Europe, where the tendency to evil in all things, excepting in matters of taste and manners, apart from morals, seems to be peculiarly strong."

What a terrible catalogue of "ifs" thrown across an all important course of improvement! After all, nations must educate themselves; and the first step is to make the people feel their own deficiencies. With respect to material necessities, ample, though often contradictory statements are given; and this must necessarily be the case, where the observer's circumstances force on him a too hasty generalization. Thus, in the same paragraph in which we are told that the houses seldom contain much furniture, the bedding is praised as clean, and it is stated that

napkins and silver forks and spoons are in use at meals. The following reminds us of Anacreon:—

"During the fine season, whether glazed or not, the windows are almost constantly kept open by day—allowing the swallows to fly in and out. In Greece, I may observe, these birds are almost domestic; cherished and protected, their nests are commonly to be seen in the farm-houses, not only outside, under the eaves, but also within, in rows along the beams of the principal room. Their presence is held to be of good omen; and their arrival in spring, which is regular almost to a day, is welcomed as such, as well as a proof of the pleasant time it ushers in."

On the subject of labour and wages, the author observes—

"The condition of the people, as regards means of subsistence, varies considerably in the different islands. It is best in the southern islands, where there is the largest number of small proprietors, or coloni, and where the price of labour is highest; and perhaps worst in Corfu; but even there the industrious can easily earn comfortable support, the field-labourers' pay being, as already remarked, about fifteen-pence a-day. Their habits are so frugal, and their food so cheap, that it is calculated that three or four days' work are sufficient to yield subsistence to a man and his family. Such facility of living engenders idleness, which is encouraged by the monstrous proportion of saints' days in the calendar. Amusement is indulged in by them to excess.—The dance is their favourite diversion in Corfu, in which both sexes join, to the wild music of a rustic pipe, and sometimes of the violin.* In Zante and in Cephalonia the wine-shop is more frequented, and boisterous conviviality practised; in the streets the riotous drunken chorus is common, interrupting the better-conducted serenaders, who, on a fine evening, are frequently to be heard, making very agreeable music,—little parties of young men, singing to the sound of the guitar, which, in the towns, where Italian music is cultivated, is, with the violin, a favourite instrument."

What a contrast with our own condition at home; truly the advantages are not all on the side of high civilization, such as we know it. To come, however, to more individual traits, the following account relates to the author's entertainment at a monastery in Cephalonia:—

"Our supper was not uncharacteristic. It consisted of that excellent pastoral dish, a roast lamb (it was in the month of January), roasted whole, and of stewed fowls, with a white sauce made of lemon-juice and egg bent up together. Bread was the only vegetable substance at table, except a salad made of turnip-tops. Cheese of the convent, of a high and peculiar flavour, followed, and a dessert of walnuts, which one of the attendants, without any idea of the least impropriety, cracked with his teeth in the room; and, after all, we were served with a cup of coffee each, and a glass of liquor, intensely strong, and highly flavoured by the essential oil of aniseed. The coffee-spoons were perforated with little holes, to answer, as was explained, the better for taking up and removing any intrusive flies, or offending matters. Wine was drunk (wine of the country), both during the repast and after; and many a toast was given, and many a hearty *viva* pronounced, and several songs sung, the best by our muleteers, one of whom had an excellent voice. The people who came with us, and those of the monastery, for none were excluded, enjoyed the merry-making. Their manner was uncommonly free; yet, from a certain dash of respect in it, and great natural good humour, it was nowise offensive. One man, a villager, belonging to an estate of our Greek friend, took unusual liberties in the capacity of waiting-man, and very often patted us on the shoulder. The Economo, or head of the convent, was not the least cheerful of the party; he joined in the songs and merriment *con amore*. The evening was cold, and it froze during the night; there was no fire-place in the room; we were indebted for warmth to a pan (and that a frying-pan) of charcoal placed underneath the table; and, for warmth in bed, there being no blankets, only sheets and a quilted coverlet, we slept with our clothes on."

We shall next give Dr. Davy's account of a medical consultation, which will remind our

* A rude drum, resembling an Indian tom-tom, is sometimes used by the villagers.

readers of Molière. It is not very long since this "Greek custom" was common among the physicians of all Europe.

"Whilst I was stationed in Cephalonia, one of the wealthiest merchants of Argostoli, a native, was seized with fever, and became so dangerously ill that his life was despaired of. I was requested to see him in consultation. In the ante-room of the patient's bed-chamber, the family were assembled, the ladies regularly seated as on an occasion of ceremony. Three physicians of the town were present. After examining the sick man, who, strange to say, considered himself then actually dead, and spoke of the folly of prescribing for a dead man, and who, in consequence, after his recovery, was facetiously called by his friends, *il morto*,—after inquiring into his present symptoms, we adjourned to the ante-room, and in the presence of the assembled company, discussed the case; and this was done by the Greek physicians in the most formal manner, each in turn giving a kind of clinical lecture, in which the history of the disease was traced, the rationale of the symptoms given, the supposed exact nature of the malady, and its nosological place assigned, and a mode of treatment proposed, founded on the views taken. It was an ingenious theoretical display of ability, each striving to appear to most advantage; but it need hardly be observed, that it was better adapted to impress the audience with the cleverness of the speakers, than to be of practical use to the patient. In the discussion there was no reserve in the use of terms, on account of female ears; no indicacies seem to have been imagined by either party."

"Of the condition of the women the author thus speaks:—

"Wherever a people is little advanced in civilization, the lot of the female sex is commonly hard; and, I fear, this remark holds true of the women, at least of the inferior class, in these islands. They are subjected to much domestic drudgery; in some parts of the country, they have not only to convey water for the use of their families, but also to collect and gather wood. Where a fountain is situated at a convenient distance in a town or village, or its vicinity, and is of easy access, the task of water-carrying is an easy and agreeable one; it is commonly performed after sunset or in the early morning, and is made the occasion of gossip and often of merriment. It is a pleasant sight to see a party of women, assembled about the well or fountain, waiting their turn, well content with delay; or walking home in company, gracefully carrying their earthenware pitchers, of classical forms, nicely poised on their heads, their hands and arms free, if not employed in knitting or spinning. But if the distance is considerable, and the paths steep and rugged, and instead of the earthen vase, supported on the head, with the myrtle branch to prevent splashing, it is necessary to use a barrel and carry it on the back, then the labour is often severe, and the sight of the bent form toiling under its burthen is anything but pleasing, as is also the effect on the carriage and shape of the women."

One more extract must conclude this part of our notice.

"The ceremonies of marriage, baptism, and burial, are performed according to the forms of the Greek Church, occasionally intermixed with superstitious usages, some of which probably have descended from ancient times. The priest, in Zante, commences the marriage-rite with a declaration of excommunication against any enemy of the betrothed, who may practise magic to prevent a happy union. On returning to his house with the bride, the bridegroom carefully avoids the way by which he came. On entering the door of the house, the mother is in waiting to present a spoonful of honey and pomegranate, of which they partake,—expressing the hope that they may be as sweet as the one and as united as the other. At the marriage-dinner, a pair of roasted pigeons is placed before them, of which they cut together, emblematic of that love which becomes the marriage-state. Even amongst the lower classes, marriages are made by contract, managed by the friends, and are commonly independent of courtship; the first advance is made by the family of the bridegroom, and when preliminaries are settled, he presents some trinket to the bride, through the hands of his mother or sister. In fixing her dowry, the articles included are either in

three or five, even numbers being considered unlucky. The coronals or garlands of myrtle or olive, which are used in the marriage-ceremony, are commonly carefully preserved, attached to the wall of the sleeping-apartment, above the head of the bed, sometimes one on each side of a print of a patron saint. The respect shown to the dead in the Ionian Islands is not great: the interment commonly takes place within twenty-four hours from the fatal event. Many superstitions are connected with the dead, commonly of a kind to excite fear and abhorrence, and very unworthy of reflecting minds.—Probably were minute inquiry made, vestiges of ancient usages would be found to exist in the manner of treating the dead, notwithstanding all that is honourable and distinctive has passed away. I may mention one little incident which has come to my knowledge: in the island of Fanò, the friends of the deceased who attend the funeral, before they part, drink a portion of a cup of wine in the church, and pour the remainder into the grave."

In summing up, Dr. Davy speaks charitably—nay, liberally—of the population; attributing, justly, to an almost interminable series of bad government, the depravities which cannot be denied; and doing full justice to the quick intelligence and nature of the people. On the whole, therefore, we may conclude that the Ionians may eventually be considerable gainers by being placed under the British government; but, at the same time, that the amount of gain will mainly depend upon the zeal with which public attention at home shall be directed to the conduct of the local administration. The subordination of free institutions to the moral capabilities of the governed may be very necessary; but it involves a vicious circle, which the authorities will always be slow to break through, unless their activity be promoted by the stimulus of public opinion.

We have carried the present article to an unusual length, because so little is generally known of the interior condition of the Ionian Islands. It will be perceived that Dr. Davy has indulged only in hasty sketches of the manners, habits, &c. of the people, a part of his subject which he seems to have thrown in to relieve the heaviness of his natural history and medicine. While, however, we regret that an observer so capable has not gone deeper into the matter, we must be grateful for that which he has bestowed upon us. Our notice of the scientific portion of the work must be deferred to another occasion.

The Encyclopedia of the Chinese Language. By J. M. Callery. London, Didot.

The Chinese written language having been formed from picture-writing, appeals to the imagination more strongly than any other, and requires a greater exertion of mind and memory to supply its deficiencies in inflection and coherence. "It admits," says M. Callery, "an infinite number of meanings direct and inverse, with allusions, metaphors, allegories, strange comparisons, and other figures, which no foreigner can possibly understand," and hence a Chinese dictionary must be, virtually, an encyclopædia of Chinese knowledge; in fact, the standard dictionary of the empire, published in 1711, extends to one hundred and thirty thick volumes. An abridgement of this work was published by the late Dr. Morrison, which has been found very useful to the students of the Chinese language, but which is insufficient as a guide to the literature of the Celestial Empire, from its not giving the special applications which the characters receive. The character which stands for "wife" requires no less than one hundred and sixty-nine explanations of the phrases formed by its conjunction with one or two other characters, because these phrases have reference either to some Chinese custom or to some popular legend, which is supposed to be as well known as a proverb is to

us. The specimens we quote will both show the difficulties which such allusions necessarily produce, and will also throw some light on the peculiar character and customs of the Chinese.

"The wife of him who showed his tongue.—An allusion to a Mandarin who, on being pressed by his wife to quit the magistracy on account of his inexperience, showed her his tongue, and told her, that while he could speak he could govern."

"The wife of Tem-Ten.—She was exceedingly ugly, yet she found a husband and had five children."

"The wife of Chum-hiam.—Whose gentleness was so great, that even wild peacocks did not fear to take shelter in her dwelling."

"The musical tones are like a wife.—The Chinese refer all visible and invisible things to two principles, viz. first, the male, and second, the female. This theory, which we shall explain fully in its proper place, may be compared to the male principle Ammon-ra, and to the female principle Mouth of the ancient Egyptians. To understand the present phrase, it is sufficient to know that the Chinese have a musical scale of six male sounds called *in*, which they compare to the husband, and of six female called *lin*, which they compare to the wife."

"The wife of the coachman.—A woman who excited the emulation of her husband, so that he raised himself by his talents to the rank of Mandarin."

"The wife of Wam-cham.—Whose husband was reduced to the lowest state of poverty, yet she succeeded by her kind attentions, in making him forget his distress."

"The wife of Cham-hiam.—She was so attached to her husband, that on his death she cut off her nose in order to avoid a second marriage, to which her parents sought to oblige her."

"The wife of Che-yen.—Whose husband being condemned to banishment, she, in sign of grief, vowed not to change her head-dress during the period of his absence. After twenty years of exile, he returned, and when she tried to change the head-dress all her hair came off."

"The wife of U-jum.—Whose husband being sick and in the extremity of want, she cut off a piece of her own flesh to make broth for him, whereby he was instantly cured."

"The wife of Han-pim.—Whose rare beauty having inflamed the passions of King Kam, of the dynasty of Sum, she addressed him a piece of poetry to persuade him to think no more of one who was not disposed to accede to his wishes."

The following is a striking example of the very remote allegories and indistinct allusions common in Chinese literature:—

"The manner of being of a bridge.—An allegorical expression of the oddest kind, implying that each dynasty suffers the fate it deserves. . . . It is not by hazard, as the Chinese rhetoricians say, that a large bridge is higher in the centre than at the two extremities; but it is because the architect built it so: in like manner it is not by accident or chance that an Imperial dynasty is fortunate or unfortunate, that it stands or falls; it is because its members have drawn that fate on themselves by their virtues or their vices."

M. Callery proposes to undertake the Herculean task of preparing a complete Chinese dictionary, or rather encyclopædia, which would explain all these phrases, allegories, and allusions, and thus not only be a guide to the language and writing of the Chinese, but also to their history, country, and manners; their opinions in politics, philosophy, and religion; and, in short, whatever relates to their physical, social, and moral condition. The specimen before us is not of sufficient extent to enable us to judge of anything more than the lexicographical value of such a work; and that need hardly be dwelt upon, after the specimens we have quoted, for every person must acknowledge that such phrases without an explanation would be unintelligible.

The plan which the author has laid down is at once simple and complete; it includes indexes of signs, sounds, and subjects, so as to render it easy to make references even to those unacquainted with the language. We trust that the author will meet the encouragement which his

learning and enterprise merit; and should be glad to see a combination of all the sovereigns of Europe to defray the expenses.

A General Armoury of England, Scotland, and Ireland. By John Burke, Esq., &c., and John Bernard Burke, Esq. Churton.

WHEN in the thirteenth century, an Earl of Warwick, accompanied by his retinue of knights and "servientes," was summoned before the Earl Marshal to perform military service against the Welsh or the Scots, there was an obvious use in a badge or cognizance, to distinguish both himself and his retainers from an Earl of Pembroke, or other earls and their retainers; and the Earl of Warwick and his retinue appeared on the field of battle, their shields and banners glittering with "goules crusule de or, une fesse de or." But the Earl is no longer a soldier fighting in his own livery, and no longer has occasion to employ his heraldry for military purposes, yet he cherishes it with fondness. What need he really has of it now-a-days, it might be difficult to show, though he places it on the panels of his carriages, on his plate, on his hatchment, and on his seals. As the Earl's ancestors had use for their heraldry, and his ancient halls have born vestiges of it for centuries, we may look leniently, if not kindly, on his continued sympathy with it. But what shall we say to the invention of crests and arms for Messrs. Jenkins and Tomkins? Jenkins and Tomkins, like the Earl, have their carriages as gay and as numerous, more so perchance, their plate as heavy, or more so, their hatchments, their seals; and Jenkins loves to look like an Earl, perhaps to be mistaken for one, and he makes all the display he can of the red or blue lions, or other nondescripts which the exuberant fancy of the Herald's College creates for him, and which, to adopt Mr. Burke's poetry, are "the golden talisman, the Open Sesame that has burst the iron gates of aristocracy, and admitted us one step at least within the portals."

It is well that the fresh combination of the herald's materials is bound by no laws but his own; so that he has little difficulty in supplying the almost illimitable demands made upon his art by the *noir homines* who seek his aid. Mr. Burke, in this edition of his *Armoury*, records the heraldic bearings of 154 Browns, and the more genteel "Brownes," including those of the last worthy alderman of that name; of 142 Smiths, to say nothing of the Smythes, Smythes, Smithsons, Smythsons, *et id genus*; 105 Halls; 97 Johnsons, Johnstons, or Johnstones; 73 Jones; 83 Clerks; 74 Whites; 60 Greens, &c. A student of this goodly sized volume might collect some curious statistics out of it, if he were so disposed. There are somewhere about 24,000 families for him to operate on. The old families of the Bohuns, the Latimers, the Vallances, &c. have spread but little, and few are their badges; all the increase is with the distinguished "gentlemen" Browns, &c. It is natural, that the Scotch, who proverbially rise in the world, should have a weakness towards heraldic insignia. Here are registered 82 families of Hamilton, 60 Scotts, 55 Campbells, each with their own peculiar arms and crests.

The inutility of heraldic devices in the present application of them is remarkable. People do not so array their silver forks and spoons together, that it becomes necessary to distinguish Mr. Brown's "plate" from Mr. Smith's. It may be the case when Mr. Owen has persuaded the world into his New Harmony notions, and then crests may have their use. Smith would be in no danger of stepping into Brown's britchea by mistake, because there were no arms on it. Armorial bearings are perhaps as good a medium as anything else for the pious and humble Christian to announce his Resurgam! And there might be some use for cyphers in seals, if the lawyers did not invariably employ wafer stamps—the merest fiction of an impression—to sanctify their deeds. Yet how ungrateful are we to condemn a "science" the most popular of any in this country. What an inexhaustible fund of amusement there is in a book of heraldry. Wherever you meet with a copy, you proceed at once to turn over its leaves: first to find out your own arms, then your friends', then your acquaintances'; your eye catches the arms of your butcher or cheesemonger, and your gentlemanly

feelings are hurt at the misapplication of the "Science,"—yet your investigations are prosecuted even with increased vigour. We are half inclined to determine that the popularity of a "Peerage" or a work like the present (a sort of democratic "Peerage") is even greater than that of an Army List or Court Guide. This "Armoury" will prove a sort of evergreen to all clubs, subscription libraries, and reading-rooms of watering places. The emblazoned title-page is one of the best specimens we have seen of chromo-lithographic printing. It is executed by Messrs. Hanhart.

An Essay on the Art of Flying, &c. By Ch. Claude Hamilton, &c. Printed for the Author.

Happy, happy, happy fly,
Would I were you, and you were I,
Then I should be a little fly,
And you be Earl of Salisbury.

So sang, or was supposed to sing, a *quondam* member of the House of Cecil; and so might sing Mr. Claude Hamilton, were his genius equally poetical; for his aspirations are towards no less a consummation. From the era of Dædalus's workshop to that of the Academy of Laputa, the notion of raising the human body self-sustained in the air, has been devoted to the world's ridicule, with an unsparing pertinacity, which Mr. Hamilton not unjustly thinks will prove among the main obstacles to the realization of his conceptions; and yet the fancy has been cherished in all ages; and few, more especially of the generations which have in childhood enjoyed the luxury of reading Peter Wilkins, have refused, in the day-dreams of their adolescence, to dwell with complacency on the possibility of the process. This ridicule may be well founded; but it is inconsistent: *à priori*, the idea is at least as plausible as submarine navigation, or outstripping the wind on a railroad; and after the realization of these fancies, he would be a bold man who should undertake to fix the bounds of human progress. We sympathize therefore with Mr. Hamilton in his depreciation of the "world's dread laugh" at his invention,—no, at his invention; since we must employ the future *in vna*, to express a discovery which has not yet come to town; for the truth must be told; Mr. Hamilton is counting his chickens before they are hatched; and it is the art, and not the man, that is at present *in nubibus*. Still, as John Lump says, "More unlikely ships nor that ha' come to harbour." Have we not lived to see rheumatism cured, in spite of Matthew Bramble, by sleeping in damp sheets? Have we not witnessed every incurable disease, exorcised by the decillionth fraction of a drop of nothing? Nay, is it not recorded that by dint of making ugly faces at a weak hysterical woman, she may be taught to smell with her little finger, read with her *sedernut*, and discover what is passing a hundred miles off? "Here be truths," as Shakspeare has it, and yet men boggle at Mr. Hamilton and his bird's-eye view of things. We say nothing of the still greater marvels of the German and French metaphysicians, or of all they have discovered, when, shut up in the solitude of a darkened chamber, they have driven their "*moi*" into a corner, and forced it, like another Proteus, to answer questions more stringent than any in a bill in Chancery. Bonaparte was clearly right; there is no such word in the vocabulary of a great man as "impossible;" and as for flying, it would not surprise us to see the Flying Dutchman sail in at our garret windows; or to meet with amorous swains flying to their mistresses on other wings than those of love; nay, we do not ourselves despair of hereafter bringing down a high-flying Frenchman, with his head full of invasion, at a long shot.

But while we hold with Mr. Hamilton that things are not to be accounted impossible because they may seem so to the world, "as at present advised," we are not prepared to acknowledge their possibility, merely because they do not involve a logical absurdity. Ideas must be content to wait upon things, for things will not bend to ideas. It is in vain therefore that inventions look well upon paper,—they must bear the vulgar test of experiment. Unfortunately, Mr. Hamilton has got no farther than the former stage. He has marshalled the elementary ideas of flight, and logically enough concludes that

with materials of the requisite tenuity, and an apparatus of the requisite mechanical powers, there is nothing absurd in the notion that a man may fly. He talks indeed more specifically of tubes of India-rubber and arrangements of feathers; but they are abstract tubes and generalized feathers. All, however, in good time; we are beckoned with an "all hail hereafter" to the coming of a second pamphlet, in which the spiritual shall be exchanged for the material. In this, then, as in the rest, we find no ground for ridicule. There are thousands of sad and learned philosophers, politicians, and statesmen, in the same predicament. Their schemes, like Mr. Hamilton's, are in perfect mood and figure,—formally unexceptionable, and wanting only a little material malleability to carry all before them; yet, when harnessed to that eternal drag upon soaring imaginations,—the nature of things,—they turn out little better than absurdities. Their speculations look well enough upon paper, fulfilling all conditions; so that Aristotle himself could not gainsay them; yet, brought to the test of experience, they come to the ground, as certainly as would Mr. Hamilton's Icarus.

But while we thus labour to uphold our author in the free enjoyment of his hypothesis against the laughers and scorers, we must crave permission to observe (for his behoof and that of our own younger readers,) that he has entirely overlooked the difficulty with which he has to contend. Whoever doubts of this, has but to suspend himself by his arms to a rope, or the branch of a tree, and he will at once perceive why he cannot fly; namely, because he has not the requisite strength. All things considered, the gnat, the midge, the meanest insect that wings its way through a summer's day life, is so far as flying is concerned, stronger than man. It is not the size or form of the wing that makes the difference; but the powers of the muscles which work the wing, in relation to the weight of the suspended body. Supposing then the materials of adscititious wings as light as air itself, whatever mechanical power may be gained by them through the most skilful arrangement, must participate in the common law of all motion, and be attended by a corresponding loss of velocity. Every detail therefore refers back to the motive impulse; and when all is done, the man can only rest suspended in the air by the opposition of his own muscularity to his specific gravity. How long that may be effected we have already seen. Thus the art of flying, like perpetual motion, resolves itself into a question of forces and resistances; and till Mr. Hamilton can coax nature into reforming her code, the one proposition will remain as unsolvable as the other. This he himself partly perceives, where he talks of bladders of rarefied air to diminish specific gravity; but he does not perceive that it is altogether by eluding that difficulty, and not by taking it by the horns, that he can hope to succeed. It was thus that the witches effected their broomstick flights, depending on other powers than those of their "own good right hand;" it was thus that Fortunatus was transported through the air on a carpet, and the Prince, in the Arabian Nights, on his wooden horse. When, therefore, Mr. Hamilton shall have discovered a gas whose levity shall be to that of hydrogen as that of hydrogen is to the levity of atmospheric air, it will be time enough for him to think of a mechanical power to direct his flight through the heavens. With an India-rubber bottle of this gas in his breeches pocket, and a due arrangement of India-rubber tubes and feathers, we shall then, as the children say, "see what we shall see."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Supplement to London's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture—brings down the improvements in these arts to 1842. The additional information which Mr. Loudon has collected and inserted in this Supplement, is arranged under the heads of—1. Cottages for Labourers and Mechanics; 2. Cottage Villas and Villas; 3. Farm-eries; and 4. Schools, Public-houses, Union Work-houses, and Alms-houses. We have, also, 5. a chapter on Construction and Materials; 6. one on Fittings-up, Finishing, and Furniture, generally applicable; and 7. one containing Hints to Proprietors desirous of improving the Labourers' Cottages on their Estate. As a missionary for the propagation of good taste and comfort, especially among the middling and working

classes, this Encyclopædia should be on the library table of every country gentleman, and we should like to see a copy of it deposited in every parish in the kingdom for general use. Mr. Loudon draws particular attention to the improvements which have been effected by Mr. Gregory at the village of Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire, and recommends those who desire to ornament and improve a village to study Harlaxton, where the following principles have been kept in view, which are so sound as to deserve general circulation:—"1. To bestow the principal expense on the main features, such as the porch, the chimneys, and the gardens.—2. Always to have some architectural feature in or about the garden, as well as on the cottage.—3. Never to employ two styles or manners of architecture in the same cottage, or at all events not to do this so frequently as to lead a stranger to suppose that it has been done through ignorance.—4. Not altogether to omit objects purely ornamental, where they can be introduced with propriety.—5. To indicate the occupation of the inhabitant, where it can be done." We must find room for a practical suggestion on the important subject of ventilation:—"Few modern practices in building are more absurd than that of making the doors and windows of rooms air-tight, and yet expecting that there can be a sufficient draught in the chimneys to prevent them from smoking. There ought to be a contrivance in the upper part of every door and window for admitting air, merely for the sake of supplying the chimney. (See Sir John Robison's House, § 2378.) In the case of doors, instead of having them to fit exactly at the top, we would leave from a fourth to half an inch, according to the size of the room; and, in the case of windows, we would leave that space in all those that fronted the points from which the wind was mildest, and half as much in the case of windows facing the north. The advantage of admitting the fresh air at the upper part of the room is, that it comes immediately in contact with the hottest air of the room, and is thus rendered temperate before it reaches persons seated in the middle of the room, or near the fireplace; whereas, when the air is admitted or drawn in by the bottom or lower parts of doors or windows, it slides along the floor towards the fireplace to supply the draught, at once cooling the feet of every one in the room, and leaving the great body of the air of the apartment entirely unchanged. It thus frequently happens that a person is seated in a room in which there is a brisk fire, with his feet and legs in an atmosphere of forty degrees of air continually changing, and consequently carrying off heat from him, and his head in an atmosphere of a temperature of sixty degrees, which, unless the door of the room is frequently opened and shut, or the breast of the chimney is higher than usual, is never changed at all, and, consequently, is breathed and rebreathed by the occupants."

The Book of Sonnets, edited by A. M. Woodford.—A rich collection from ancient and modern poets—from Sir Thomas Wyatt to Wordsworth—with an introduction and brief biographical notices prefixed to the selections from each author.

Family Essays.—The design of this work is excellent; its object is to convey to those whose avocations preclude them from study during the week, sufficient scientific information to enable them to comprehend the great truths of Natural Theology, and their connexion with the truths of Divine Revelation. Lectures on the connexion between Science and Revealed Religion require, however, a greater share of caution and discrimination than is displayed in the present volume; the author, on the one hand, is apt to mistake a favourite theory for an established scientific principle, and on the other to set forth his own interpretation of texts as the authoritative voice of scripture. Of the latter error his account of the Christian Sabbath is a flagrant example; he insists that it was typified by the wave-offering made at the end of harvest, which, according to the Levitical law, was presented on the day after the Sabbath! Such a strained analogy, presented as an argument, injures the cause which it was designed to serve.

Essays on the Principles of Morality &c., by Jonathan Dymond.—These essays (says a prefixed advertisement) are published in a cheap form in order to disseminate more widely right views of the Christian's moral obligation. Regarded, then, as a means of popular instruction there is much in this volume by which general readers may

profit; and considering the low state of ethical knowledge in these countries, any work discussing questions of morality in a way intelligible to the multitude may be regarded as useful. It is, indeed, no exaggeration to assert, that even amongst the educated, law and custom prevail far too exclusively as standards of morals; and that so long as an action is neither prosecutable at sessions, nor such as renders a man a less welcome member of society, there are few who look much further into its moral character. Considered, on the other hand, as a philosophical treatise, the volume is less commendable.

Botany for Ladies, by Mrs. Loudon.—Having mastered the nomenclature of Botany for which Mrs. Loudon has provided in her 'First Book of Botany,' 'Botany for Ladies' becomes a readable and rational account of the science. It does not dispense with the use of a 'Flora,' when an analysis of plants is to be pursued beyond their most obvious features, but without the drudgery of much analysis, it will enable any one to obtain a general view of the vegetable kingdom, provided always that the student is at the pains of examining real specimens, without which nothing can be successfully accomplished.

Good's Historical Outline of the Psalms, edited by the Rev. J. M. Neale.—This work has the great disadvantages of being both posthumous and incomplete. It was designed by the late Dr. Mason Good as an introduction to a new translation of the Psalms, which still continues in manuscript, and it purports to explain, from internal evidence, the circumstances under which each psalm was written. The best that can be said of this effort is, that it displays a considerable amount of ingenious and plausible conjecture mixed with a great deal that is fanciful and overstrained. We are not satisfied with the specimens of translation interspersed through the introduction; they are stiff without being literal, and display a desire to derive new interpretations from the Hebrew, and to introduce new forms of expression into the English.

The Lives of the Fathers, Saints, and Martyrs—will still remain to be written for young persons, however far the present work may proceed beyond its specimen number, which consists of some forty-five pages of the life of St. Ignatius, half of them being transferred bodily from other sources. The compiler does not even get through his introduction, without manifesting his incapacity to make sentences on his own account: "It has been well observed," he says, "that the only way in which early ecclesiastical history can be made either instructive or interesting to the general reader, is by means of the characters who influenced them. The reader is thus, as it were, carried back to the times when they occurred. Every thing then bears the stamp of reality." The first sentence, of the first chapter, is equally dusky—"The immediate successors of the Apostles, were their stories distinctly known and circumstantially related, would afford materials of the richest pleasure to every christian mind."

Meditations and Prayers on the Eucharist.—Selections with taste and discrimination from the writings of the best English Divines, with an introduction, by the Rev. S. Wilberforce.

Hymns for my Children, by T. H. Esq.—The hymns are not suited to the capacity of children, and they have not poetic merit enough to attract persons of mature age. They are written by a zealous member of the Latin Church, and are frequently controversial in their character.

The Four Leading Doctrines of the New Church.—This is a translation of a work by Emanuel Swedenborg, the founder of the well-known sect which bears his name. In it is set forth the peculiar doctrines he inculcated. Of course it is highly valued by his disciples, and those may consult it who desire to be informed respecting a creed which, at one time, possessed some popularity.

The Martyrs of Provence, by W. H. Madden, M.D.—In his preface, the doctor informs us that his aim has been "to show the influence of true Christian principles in comforting, supporting, and directing along the devious path of human life; and also, in as far as in him lies, to aid those efforts, which he believes every right-hearted Protestant is imperatively called upon to make, to counteract the tendency towards Romanism, which is so lamentably characteristic of the present age." Now, although acquiescing in the Doctor's opinion, that "subjects of

the highest moment may be treated, and treated with success, in the glowing language of the muse," we must say, that the above aim appears to us far better adapted for prose than for poetry. A tendency to error is not to be counteracted by the dogmatism of the poet, but by the criticism of the reasoner. *Ad rest*, every work the result of sincere conviction—and such, we doubt not, is the one before us—is entitled to respect, though it may not win approval; and certainly 'The Martyrs of Provence' possesses more claims to favour than the majority of religious poems which come under our notice.

Lady Alice, a Ballad Romance, by El-ton.—Written with something of spirit and fancy—carelessly indeed, but yet not unmusically—sadly diffuse, but yet seldom wearisome. One fault might easily have been avoided—an abrupt change of metre, striking the ear harshly and discordantly. Such changes are often effective in giving emphasis to a change of passion, but they should be made according to certain laws of harmony—as is the case with transitions of key in music. There should be a certain relation between the rhythm of the original metre and that of the interpolated metre.

A Literal Translation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, by H. Heinfetter.—Literal in verbal rendering, but it has some novelties in the structure of sentences which deserve the attention of grammatical critics.

On the very Early Origin of Alphabetic Characters, &c., by G. Smith.—An attempt to prove that the knowledge of alphabetic writing existed before the Deluge, and could only have been obtained by a divine revelation.

A Hand-Book of Turning.—The enthusiast in concentrics, elliptics and eccentrics, who has produced this neat little manual, does not, however, appear to have accomplished that boasted marvel of the turner's skill the "epicycloid within an oval;" at least, he has not introduced it among his numerous patterns; but he has been at the pains of turning his own portrait, which he exhibits, doubtless as a warning, to show to what purposes the lathe is inapplicable. Turners, like others, are not contented to remain within the legitimate boundaries of their art. The Hand-Book is abundantly stored with rules and directions for the practice of the art, and is sufficiently illustrated with diagrams of the requisite machinery and tools.

An Act for levying a Tax on Property, by M. L. Wells, Esq.—*A Guide to the Property Tax*, by the Inspector General of Stamps.—The Act itself, with notes and a copious index, so arranged as to serve as an analysis of the Act. Both contain cases in illustration.

List of New Books.—The Expositions of Dr. Thomas Goodwin on the Epistle to the Ephesians and Book of Revelation, 8vo. 10s. cl. lettered.—The Book of Revelation separately, 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds.—A Debate on Christian Baptism, between the Rev. W. L. Maccalla and A. Campbell, 12mo. 4s. cl.—An Analysis of British Ferns and their Allies, by G. W. Francis, F.L.S., 2nd edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.—Conchologia Systematica, by Lovell Reeve, Part II., 24 plates, quarto, 21s. coloured, 12s. plain.—Enviions of London, by John Fisher Murray, Western Division, roy. 8vo. 17s. cl.—A History of British Forest Trees, by Prideaux John Selby, with Engravings, demy 8vo. 28s. cl. royal 8vo. 2l. 16s. cl.—Sermons on Miscellaneous Subjects, by the Rev. W. E. Bennett, Vol. II., 2nd edit. 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, 3rd edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—Causus on the Teeth of Wheels, new edit. 8vo. 12s. cl.—Spiridion, by George Sande, translated from the French, 8vo. 5s. cl.—Anderson's (Rev. J.) Memoir of Chisholm, 2nd edit. fcap. 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.—Evans's (Rev. R. W.) The Bishopric of Souls, 2nd edit. fcap. 8vo. 6s. cl.—Hill's Harmony of the Latin and Greek Languages, 12mo. 2s. cl.—Dr. Davis's Elements of Obstetric Medicine, 1 vol. 8vo. with a 4to. vol. of 70 plates, 1l. 7s. 6d. cl.—Mina's Philosophical Diagrams, First Series, 'Mechanics,' complete in five numbers, 8vo. 15s. cl.—Atlas and Athens, by John Ingram Lockhart, 8vo. 9s. cl.—Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 2nd series, 8vo. 7s. cl.—An Historical Dissertation on the Prophecy Scriptures of the Old Testament, by M. Habershon, 3rd edit. 8vo. 10s. cl.—The Nabob at Home, or the Return to England, by the Author of 'Life in India,' 3 vols. roy. 12mo. 31s. 6d. bds.—The Conciliator of R. Manasseh Ben Israel; a Reconciliation of the Apparent Contradictions of Holy Scripture, by E. H. Lint, 2 vols. 8vo. 23s. cl.—A Hebrew and English Lexicon, without Points, with Grammar, 8vo. reduced to 6s. cl.—Life and Remains of Margaret Davidson, by Washington Irving, fcap. 5s. cl.—A Song of Faith, Devout Exercises, and Sonnets, by Sir A. De Vere, fcap. 7s. cl.—The Vision, and the Creed of Piers Ploughman, newly imprinted, with Notes and a Glossary, by Thomas Wright, 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 21s. cl.—Philomorus; a Brief Examination of the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More, fcap. 3s. 6d. cl.—The Island Minstrel, by H. Fitzherbert, fcap. 5s. cl.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for SEPTEMBER, kept by the Assistant Secretary, at the Apartments of the Royal Society,
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

1842.	9 o'clock, A.M.			3 o'clock, P.M.			External Thermometers.				Rain in inches, head of at 9 A.M.		Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	REMARKS.	
	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.	Fahrenheit.		Self-registering		Rain in inches, head of at 9 A.M.				
	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Fahrenheit.	Self-registering							
SEPT.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.	Att. Ther.	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.	Att. Ther.	Dew Point at 9 A.M. deg. Fahr.	Diff. of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest	Highest			
T 1	30.034	30.028	62.0	Omitted	Omitted	Omit.	57	00.5	58.5	Om.	55.0	62.0	.166	S	Overcast—light wind and rain throughout the day. Ev. The same.
F 2	30.170	30.162	63.0	30.188	30.180	67.7	61	05.6	68.7	74.2	58.0	70.3	.311	NNW	(A.M. Cloudy—light breeze. P.M. Fine—light clouds and breeze.
S 3	30.286	30.278	66.2	30.252	30.244	68.5	63	01.6	62.5	69.2	60.4	76.0		NNW	(A.M. Overcast—light breeze. P.M. Fine—light clouds. Evening.
○ 4	30.274	30.266	65.7	30.262	30.256	68.0	62	05.1	61.3	68.7	57.3	70.6		SE	(A.M. Fine and starlight.
M 5	30.268	30.260	65.0	30.172	30.164	67.7	61	06.5	63.7	68.8	56.4	70.2		SW	Ditto ditto ditto.
T 6	30.008	30.000	66.0	29.968	29.960	67.3	60	07.1	64.0	69.3	57.6	71.3		SSE	(Fine—light clouds and breeze throughout the day. Ev. Fine and starlight.
W 7	29.928	29.920	68.0	29.776	29.768	67.0	59	06.3	62.0	66.7	54.8	70.8		E	(A.M. Fine—light clouds. P.M. Cloudy—light wind. Ev. Thunder and lightning, accompanied with very heavy rain.
T 8	29.466	29.458	70.0	29.514	29.506	64.7	62	07.8	63.4	66.7	50.3	70.4	.383	S	(A.M. Fine—light clouds—high wind, as also high wind throughout the night. P.M. Overcast—light rain—b. wind. Ev. Fine and starlight.
F 9	29.574	29.568	62.0	29.510	29.502	64.8	59	06.0	61.7	63.8	54.6	66.6	.594	S	Overcast—brisk wind throughout the day, with occasional light rain.
S 10	29.458	29.452	68.0	29.550	29.544	64.5	59	06.0	60.7	59.8	56.3	67.4	.022	SW var.	(Evening, early part, Overcast; after, Fine and starlight.
○ 11	29.720	29.714	65.7	29.700	29.696	63.2	57	06.1	59.9	63.8	52.7	65.0	.052	W	(A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine and starlight.
M 12	29.844	29.836	61.8	29.882	29.874	63.6	57	06.6	60.3	63.8	56.2	65.3		NW	Ditto ditto ditto.
T 13	30.144	30.136	66.0	30.152	30.144	63.9	58	04.1	59.0	63.8	52.4	66.1		N	(A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Cloudy—light wind.
W 14	30.234	30.226	62.0	30.206	30.198	63.8	59	03.9	62.0	67.8	55.0	66.6		N	Fine—light clouds & wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine and moonlight.
T 15	30.216	30.208	62.3	30.154	30.146	64.5	60	03.1	61.5	67.0	57.2	70.0		N	(A.M. Cloudy—light fog and wind. P.M. Cloudy—nearly cloudless.
F 16	30.150	30.146	61.6	30.076	30.070	63.9	59	04.4	58.3	66.7	54.8	69.3		E	(Evening, Fine and moonlight.
S 17	29.852	29.846	66.3	29.790	29.782	64.8	60	06.3	65.7	68.7	56.2	63.8		E	A.M. Light fog & wind. P.M. Cloudy—light wind. Ev. The same.
○ 18	29.810	29.802	62.0	29.750	29.744	63.0	59	04.7	56.5	58.0	54.4	71.0	.261	N	Fine—light clouds & wind throughout the day. Ev. Overcast—light rain.
● M 19	29.644	29.638	61.7	29.628	29.620	63.0	59	05.5	61.0	60.3	52.4	65.4	.205	S	Overcast—light rain and wind throughout the day. Ev. The same.
T 20	29.570	29.564	63.0	29.534	29.526	61.7	55	05.8	58.7	56.3	50.6	65.4	.033	SW	(A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Dark heavy clouds—brisk wind—light rain. Evening, Fine and moonlight.
W 21	29.534	29.526	62.0	29.510	29.534	61.3	54	04.5	57.7	60.2	49.7	64.3	.063	SSW	(A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Cloudy—slight rain and wind. Evening, Fine and moonlight.
T 22	29.528	29.520	57.2	29.496	29.488	59.2	52	03.3	49.8	57.7	44.4	62.2		W	(A.M. Overcast—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds & wind. Ev. Overcast—light rain.
F 23	29.534	29.526	58.4	29.480	29.472	58.0	51	03.7	52.3	54.7	46.7	59.7		S	Overcast—light rain & wind nearly the whole of the day. Ev. The same.
S 24	29.400	29.392	57.0	29.426	29.413	57.2	53	04.1	52.4	54.3	48.6	58.4	.630	E	(A.M. Dark heavy clouds—light wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain. Ev. Ditto.
○ 25	29.580	29.572	56.4	29.616	22.610	58.5	54	03.0	55.7	61.0	46.6	57.3	.111	N	(A.M. Light fog and wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind.
M 26	29.866	29.858	58.0	29.902	29.896	59.2	55	03.2	57.0	59.3	52.6	62.7	.338	N	(Evening, Overcast—light rain.
T 27	29.934	29.926	55.6	29.896	29.890	55.9	50	03.3	52.2	51.7	50.5	62.0	.088	NNE	(A.M. Fine—light clouds—brisk wind nearly throughout the day. Ev. Overcast—brisk wind.
W 28	30.110	30.102	56.0	30.098	30.090	56.3	50	03.9	52.7	55.7	50.0	54.8	.288	N	(A.M. Overcast—brisk wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds & wind. Ev. Overcast—brisk wind.
T 29	30.080	30.072	55.2	30.086	30.078	55.8	49	05.0	53.5	53.5	49.6	58.7		NE var.	(A.M. Fine—light clouds—brisk wind. P.M. Cloudy—brisk wind.
F 30	30.208	30.200	54.4	30.184	30.176	54.5	47	05.6	52.3	53.5	47.5	59.3		NE	(A.M. Fine—light clouds—brisk wind. P.M. Fine—nearly cloudless. Ev. Overcast—slight rain.
MEAN.	29.881	29.873	62.0	29.855	29.849	66.3	57	04.9	58.8	61.9	53.5	65.6	3.545		Mean Barometer corrected { 9 A.M. 3 P.M. C. 29.797 29.720 29.787 29.720

Note.—The daily observations are recorded just as they are read off from the scale, without the application of any correction whatever.

THE WINDS

THE winds are abroad to-day,
Over the hill-tops flying;
Shouting aloud in their stormy play,
Blast unto blast replying;
Bowling the woods 'neath their tyrant sway, the stub-
born and strong defying.

They have taken the old oak tree,
Whose gnarled boughs unbending,
Have seen a thousand tempests flee,
And mocked their vain contending,—
They have dashed him to earth in their savage glee,
his mighty roots up-rending.

And away, and away they fly,
Stern desolation's minions,
They pierce the mists that round them lie,
With keen, sky-cleaving pinions ;
They scatter the wreathed clouds on high, from the
great sun's blue dominions.

Aha! old Ocean roars,
As he hears their far-off shrieking,
And his billowy legions forth he pours,
As if to meet their seeking;
While the cavern-echoes from his shores, give back
his stormy speaking.

The winds and the waves have met!
Woe, woe to the bark outlying!
And winds and waves, a mightier yet
To join your strife is hieing;
Ere yon pale-visaged sun hath set, lo! Death shall
claim the dying.

Rage on, it is yours to-day,
To mock man's weak endeavour;
We shrink before your fierce array,
We yield, but not for ever—
Oh winds and waves, your vaunted sway, your linked
strength shall sever.

And thou, oh crowned King,
Who laughest to scorn our weeping,
The fiat of the Eternal word,
Stern watch is o'er thee keeping—
Thou too shalt be a chained thing, no more thine
harvests reaping.

T. WESTWOOD.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

Munich, Sept. 1942.

I send you, as especially worthy of consideration at the present moment, a few rambling reflections on the present state of public opinion and public feeling in Europe, suggested by an extensive and intimate intercourse with books and men on the continent.

The subject of international ignorance, and consequent international misrepresentation and ill will, is so large, that one knows not where to begin, or in which country to seek for the most striking examples of it. Yet it is time that some voices should be raised against the wholesale calumny, exasperating insult, jealous distrust, and envious detraction which are the weapons now in use among the nations calling themselves Christian. If those whom nature or duty peculiarly call to be the preachers of peace on earth—women and priests—had even the dimmest insight into the sublimity of this vocation, there would not be wanting thousands of voices, which, however feeble and soft, would be heard, Orpheus like, amidst the fierce clamour of irritated multitudes. But who thinks of such a duty?

It may be said, that national antipathies have always existed, and are inevitable in the clash of interests which is ever recurring. To a certain extent, this is, alas! true; but it is no less true, that Europe, far from advancing, has greatly retrograded in the large and cosmopolitan humanity which formerly entitled its possessor to the name of a philanthropist—a name now usurped by the narrow-minded partisans of some particular scheme, or the self-con-

tuted champions of some particular country or class. The much abused eighteenth century produced men in every civilized country in Europe who wished well to their race ; who watched with hope and joy every manifestation of an advance in civilization, every humane institution, every useful invention, every removal of abuse or decay of prejudice, in whatever country it took place. The success of one was the triumph of all. They had common hopes, and believed themselves (with how much justice !) to have common interests. How many such men and writers did France produce ! In Germany, such sentiments were common to all the great writers, whose works remain as unrivalled in genius as they are pre-eminent for expansive humanity. England, from her insular position, her popular institutions, (which furnish every man with sufficient political occupation at home), and her vast colonial possessions, has always taken less interest in the affairs of other countries. This is still the case. In spite of the occasional outbreaks of her press, the fact is, and cannot be too often repeated to foreigners, that the English people have no conception of that active, persevering hatred which now prevails in France and Germany against them.

I remember indulging in a hearty laugh at the expense of a learned professor from Paris, who maintained to me that the English people were still flapping their wings and crowing over the field of Waterloo; and cited as a proof, that he had counted that abhorred name eighteen times in the London streets. I don't mean to justify the execrable taste of such names (of which Paris furnishes examples enough), but the idea that ladies went to buy gowns at Waterloo House in a fervour of national triumph, was too much for my gravity. I assured him that the military achievements of their countrymen occupied the very minutest part of the thoughts of the people of England. The people of England have not the smallest disposition either to bravado or to sustained

hadred. Their faults are of a totally different kind. They offend by a cool indifference, a "*stolze Unwissenheit*" (a haughty ignorance), as I heard an accomplished German indignantly say, which is perhaps even more wounding to a people of quick, sympathetic, and susceptible vanity, like the French, while it is contemptible, as well as offensive, to an instructed people, like the Germans. Any candid, well informed Englishman, who lives some time abroad, will find but too ample justification of any conceivable prejudices of foreigners as to our national character, in the specimens of it they are too often compelled to witness. I believe the effects of these deplorable exhibitions of the worst side of Englishmen are more serious than are generally imagined, and that a great deal of asperity has been added to the envy and jealousy excited by the commercial greatness of England, by the impertinent, sneering remarks, the affronting comparisons, and the insolent wonder of purse-proud travellers, who, profoundly ignorant of, and indifferent to, the language, literature, institutions and history of the country, can find nothing worthy their observation but the marks of material inferiority, which are quite undeniable, and which a well informed man is fully prepared to encounter. Well may foreigners think the only means by which they can secure our respect is wealth; well may they imagine that the only contest we think it worth while to engage in, is the contest for money. What wonder if, dazzled by our magnificence and humbled by our insolence, they are learning to distrust the value of all that so honourably distinguished them? to blush before these ostentatious intruders at their own contented poverty? to believe that if Englishmen attach honour and dishonour to wealth or its absence, it must be because they are conscious that it is, after all, the sole root of their superiority and their power? Nay, worse: what wonder if even into kind and honest hearts the demons of resentment, envy, and rapacity find entrance? if those whom we have so long taunted as beggars, see with unchristian satisfaction beggary stalking through our land? if they anticipate with malignant joy the fall of a pride that never spared the lowly, the decay of a luxury that could not be content without thrusting itself into an insulting contest and comparison with their privations and their homeliness? It is also unquestionable, that the general impression left by the English in Germany, is one of extreme frivolity. The daughter of one of the most illustrious illustrations of Berlin remarked to me, that very few English came to that city, and added, "I believe Berlin is too serious for the English." I smiled and replied, "What you say is not flattering to my countrymen." "I judge so from observation," said she: "in other capitals it is always remarked, that the most dissipated people, the most insatiable runners after balls and amusements are the English." I put it to her equity to remember that they were of necessity *désaccoutés*—probably only temporary residents, and therefore without fixed habits or intimate friends. She assented, but I saw I made little impression; and I have too much reason to believe that this is their reputation in every city where they congregate. If they seek any native society, it is the most frivolous—the idle, ball-giving, flaunting part of the community. They neither have, nor will acquire, the information which would fit them for the conversation of the instructed men who are to be found in greater or less abundance throughout Germany; they have no liberal curiosity about the institutions, the usages, the habits, which give a distinct character to every town of that vast and various country. And lastly, they humble and oppress the excellent and accomplished women, whose modest tea-table is spread with a cordial simplicity, by the bad taste of something in a far different "style," to use their own jargon, in return.

If to this common herd of travellers, we add the town-writers, who excite ridicule by their ignorance, and dread by their indiscretions, we may imagine the sort of idea of us which prevails in Germany; and I may add, all over Europe. Every Englishman feels, even in society, that he has some unfavourable impressions to get over. It is but justice to add, that when this is once done, when Germans see that he understands them, and are persuaded that he will neither laugh at their habits, nor betray their confidence, nothing can exceed the cordiality with which

they receive him into their most intimate society—the respect, the kindness, the affection with which he will be treated.

Few know the impression they leave, and fewer care: but an Englishman, jealous of the honour of his noble country, and mindful of the solid virtue, sense and knowledge, of the kind hearts and sound heads he has left gathered around her tranquil hearths, sighs to see her so misrepresented, and acquiesces with humiliation in judgments against which he cannot appeal.

Having said thus much in defence of the justice of their injustice—a long chapter and an unwelcome one. On many points, it is not enough to say, they are unjust; they are fantastically wrong. I have heard, with perfect wonder, motives fetched from the moon, attached to acts the most simple and obvious; facts distorted; absurd falsehoods confidently affirmed; well known truths as confidently denied. An English gentleman was almost attacked the other day in a coffee-room at ———, for saying that people were not dying by hundreds in the streets of our cities. His hearers were loud in their affirmations of the fact, and exasperated at his contradicting it. It is frightful to think that they were too anxious to believe it true, to endure contradiction. If you attempt to claim for England any credit for generosity, or even justice, you are only laughed at. A remarkable example of this thorough distortion of public opinion, is the notion universally prevailing about the exertions made by England for the abolition of negro slavery.

An extremely enlightened and acute German, an admirer of the English, with whom he has lived a great deal, and by no means a zealous partizan of Germany, said to an Englishman with whom he was very intimate, "Do tell me—I know you will speak the truth—what is really at the bottom of all the immense exertions and sacrifices England makes for the abolition of negro slavery?" His friend gave him an accurate account of the whole affair. At the end the German said, "I am convinced; but I must frankly tell you, that I know no company in Germany in which I should venture to say so. I could produce no effect on the general conviction, and should only be regarded as a weak dupe."

The same question was put to me by the clever and amiable female member of a reigning house, who takes a great interest in English affairs. I laughed and said, "the bottom is at the top, *Hohheit*." She reproached me good humouredly with trying to impose on her, but said I would not do; everybody knew the sinister views and ambitious schemes which lay hid under this disguise. I became serious, for all the sincere and untiring enthusiasts in that cause whom I had once known, rose up before me; and I began to tell how the conviction of a great national sin had penetrated into thousands of quiet, obscure, humble families, and had mixed itself up with their religion and their daily life; how people who never looked for fame or praise had foregone the use of sugar for years; in short, all the proofs of a deep conviction and a steadfast will, which can remove mountains, and which make the English at once strong and venerable. The princess's gay smile and sceptical look relaxed, and she said, "I did not know all those circumstances." I felt, and even ventured to say, how little is really known of England—how little we know of other countries.

I was going to mention other notions equally groundless, which I have heard in conversation; but there is little use in quoting individual instances of erroneous judgments. The press is what we must look to for the expression of general opinion. Among books of permanent value and deserved authority, I will cite only one. Schlosser, in his "History of the 18th Century"—one of those works which combine profound research with a lively and interesting mode of narrating—says (I think in a parenthesis, but certainly in a passing way, as a thing that admits no dispute), that the manners of the present aristocracy of England are those of the Regency in France. I shall not attempt to controvert a blunder so gross and so absurd. Nor need we descend to any examination of private life, since whether that be spotless or the reverse, would affect the question but little. What distinguished the manners of the Regency was, the defiance of all appearances, the open irreligion,

the daring indecency, the undisguised profligacy. How like this is to our aristocracy, remarkable rather for a punctilious conformity to all the decorums of life, and the outward observances of religion, our readers will judge. Nor, setting aside the exceptions (which are notorious), are these appearances deceitful. But this point it is hard to prove, and irrelevant to the question. The other inappropriateness of the comparison is manifest.

There is one remark which cannot be too often repeated. It is impossible to establish any fair comparison between a country which has a free press, a public administration of justice, and a representative government, and a country where the press is subject to censorship, the judicial proceedings secret, the measures of the government undergo no previous discussion, and lastly, where the supreme power is not at every moment the object of the most eager struggle. Putting aside, for the moment, the great questions of politics and public affairs, of which in such countries no more is known, at least no more is printed, than the government chooses, it is extremely difficult to compare the state of society on any point whatsoever. In the one country every incident that can excite curiosity, wonder, sympathy or honour—every incident that can amuse or interest, is immediately seized on as an article of commerce (to say nothing of the better—or the worse—motives which impel men to publish facts); in the other, the most remarkable events are hardly known in the next town; nay, if there is any sufficient motive for concealing them, within the very walls of the town in which they occur. I could give some striking examples of tragical events or remarkable crimes, of which no public mention was ever made, but it would make my letter too long, and for other reasons I forbear. By way of illustration, however, we will take a case of suicide, attended with very extraordinary circumstances. We all know what a clamour of tongues such an incident calls forth in England. What coroner's inquests, what confessions, what histories of the birth, parentage, and education! in short, the whole *antécédens* of the deceased! What speculations on "the causes of the rash act," implying, perhaps, imputations on other persons! What descriptions of the scene, and all the accessories of the event! In Germany, such things frequently, nay, generally, pass wholly unnoticed by the press. I am not saying which is the most favourable to public morals; I mention it only to show that there is a disparity which renders all attempt at comparison absurd. It is natural to think, that the obvious unfairness and nullity of such an attempt, would restrain German journalists from making it, and that, conscious of the extreme meagreness of their own home intelligence, conscious of their own cramped and fettered condition, conscious of the feeble and timid speculation on home affairs which their columns contain, they would retire from a contest in which the combatants are so unequally armed. I am sorry to say this is far from being the case.

The use they make of the English and French periodical press is most unfair. This arises partly from inexperience of all the tactics of party warfare, and the excesses of a free and party press—partly from bad faith.

It is almost impossible to convince ordinary Germans that an article extracted from an English paper, concerning English men and things, is unworthy of credit: "*Das Gedruckte*" (what is printed) has still a sort of authority with them. They confound the representations of partizans with the statements of authorized persons. They forget that there is always some point to carry. They cannot understand that our public men, knowing that in the end they must be judged by their own acts, grow profoundly indifferent to newspaper abuse. But though their long thralldom of the press has necessarily rendered this state of the public mind general, the German newspaper writers themselves know better. Mere ignorance of England and France will not explain the use to which they turn the excesses and misrepresentations of the press in those countries. Bad faith and ill will evidently preside over the selection of facts and opinions from the papers of both countries. I cannot help thinking, that if the parties in England who, in their zeal to depreciate and blacken each other, forget truth, charity and justice, could see the eagerness with which the weapons of their partizan

warfare are turned against their common country, they would desist from attacks which recoil upon themselves—upon us all.

It is true, that all the experience of the misleading nature of partisan controversy does not teach England and France to make the requisite allowance for the exaggerations and falsehoods of their respective journals. The French press is, as might be expected from its comparative youth, the most obnoxious to this charge; but however lamentable this state of things may be, the two countries wage their ignoble battle on equal terms. There is, however, a want of all sensibility to his own position in the conduct of a man, who after carefully shutting his doors, and gagging his servants, and thus concealing from his neighbours the disorders and squabbles of his own household, occupies himself with proclaiming those of his neighbours, who live in glass houses, and let their servants tell tales, and call them all the hard names they think proper. What makes this conduct the more cowardly, is the contrast exhibited in the delicate touch with which Russian affairs are handled. The German journals tell us little about what is going on in that vast empire, and out of that little there is nothing from which the uninitiated can infer that court or people are less than saints and angels. While every incident that can tell against France or England is recorded and commented upon, not a syllable is uttered reflecting on the character of the Emperor, the conduct of the aristocracy, or the condition of the people. Not a syllable of reprobation, not the slightest remark, nor the laziest fact as to the fearful state of Poland; no record of the tragedies daily passing in that wretched country; no sneers at the profligacy or the selfishness of the Russian aristocracy; no stories of the tyranny of the higher classes, or the sufferings and degradation of the lower. Yet are such things less true and less notorious in Russia than in Ireland? Do we wish to conceal the former misgovernment of Ireland, the misdeeds of her landlords, the condition of her peasantry, the persecutions of her church? God forbid! We would proclaim the truth as with a trumpet. But we deny the right of those to do so, who are withheld by force, or deterred by fear, from meeting the same measure to Russia. Let nobody imagine that the silence of the German press arises from ignorance of what passes there, or from an inclination in her favour. If France is the object of alarm and resentment, and England of hatred and jealousy, Russia is regarded with a disgust and contempt amounting to loathing; and this is aggravated by fear. I must reserve to a future occasion some account of the causes of this sentiment, which everybody well acquainted with the actual state of public opinion in Germany knows to be all but universal. At present, I can only affirm, that enough is known, and enough is felt, to furnish out at least as many columns as are devoted to England or to France. But the writers of those attacks know where they are safe. England and France they may abuse, ridicule, represent and misrepresent, as long as they please. Their own government will not stop them, and countries in which freedom of the press is established cannot commit the inconsistency of protesting against its attacks abroad, even if they wished it; while with us, at least, government and people are profoundly indifferent to them. But if they were to try their hand upon Russia, and give the public a little information as to the state of the finances and of the army, as to the religious persecutions now going on, or the incidents daily occurring on the Prussian frontier—the hush! hush! whispered in their ear would not be of the gentlest.

When they can discuss the affairs and the character of all countries with equal freedom—their own included—their opinions and statements will have all the weight which the moral and intellectual rank of Germany would naturally give to every product of the mind of that great country; but till then, a sense of justice and of that best kind of honour, which we call *fair play*, should moderate their language concerning those whom they can never meet on equal terms. And by none is this more deeply felt than by enlightened and honourable Germans. It is the more painful to contemplate because it is new, and because the elder literature of Germany, and the character we have hitherto been so happy to ascribe to her people, did not prepare us to expect it.

I fear England is again indirectly responsible for her neighbour's injustice. There can be no doubt, that the angry and jealous spirit which inspires nearly the whole periodical press of Germany towards England, has its root in ill understood pecuniary interests and in erroneous views of commercial policy. The doctrine of free trade, of which England is now the champion and the representative, is regarded as a mere cover for her selfish designs, and repudiated with a vehement bitterness it is difficult to conceive. As a proof of the extent to which this feeling possesses Germany, it is sufficient to state, that the only remaining newspaper which advocated that doctrine is losing all its subscribers, and will probably soon cease to exist. And what is the original cause of these?

Here, again, let us cry, *Mea culpa, mea maxima culpa.*

DAY'S EXCURSIONS OUT OF LONDON.

Esher and Newark.

THE popularity of Hampton Court brings its great founder, Cardinal Wolsey, to the notice of many who perhaps would never have heard of his existence, and revives the remembrance of him with others, who may have forgotten him. Among the hundreds of thousands of both these classes, there are perhaps some not indisposed to explore places once consecrated by the presence of that great political priest, the greatest Englishman in his day. Esher is one of these, and as part of our day's excursion, we purpose visiting the ruins both of the well which tradition calls Wolsey's, and of the towers on the banks of the Mole, which formed the entrance to Wolsey's house. From Esher we shall proceed to the unfrequented ruins of Newark Priory, and thence to Woking or Weybridge, according to the strength of our pedestrianism.

The South Western Railway takes us to Ditton Marsh in thirty-five minutes. The Ditton station is close to the road which northwards leads to Hampton Court, and southwards joins the Portsmouth high road, which passes through Esher; the junction is marked by an obelisk. At less than a mile from this obelisk, on the right-hand of the road, in the pathway, we reach a small ruin, overshadowed by tall Scotch firs. It is very rude and dilapidated, formed partly of hewn stones, and partly of rough flints; what the front was originally it is now difficult to make out: at present, it is somewhat of an oval shape, and is divided into three niches—that in the centre has a stone slab which serves as a resting-place; the western niche descends below the level of the ground to the well, which is approached by a few rude steps. In the centre, nearly at its summit, some evidences of coarse sculptures of letters are discernible: but there is little of interest about it, besides its traditional association with Wolsey. Whether, indeed, Wolsey ever had much to do with it, is no great scepticism to doubt. As it is near the grounds of the house which he inhabited, and is certainly no modern structure, we may encourage the pleasant belief, that he placed it here, for the comfort and refreshment of the way-worn traveller. If he did, he doubtless took care that it was in a more serviceable condition than it is at present. At our visit, great must have been the drought, to use its dirty waters. The published drawings which we have seen of this well, much exaggerate its size and importance. It might almost be passed without notice.

The towers of the Water-gate House, to which we now proceed, are a far more important structure, and make some just pretensions to architectural interest. About midway in the village of Esher—a clean, bright and dry village, as it ought to be, on a high hill of sand—we descend to a road on the right, passing the gates of the grounds of Esher Place, to which the towers belong; or, having plenty of time, we may stretch our walk through the village—

To Claremont's terraced height—
returning to

— Esher's groves,
— the sweetest solitude, embraced
By the soft windings of the silent Mole.

Soon after we have crossed the river, the towers appear in sight. To approach near them, we must traverse meadows, and then we can only view them from the opposite side of the river: for although there is a small bridge conveniently at hand, the proprietor of the grounds carefully prevents any

one crossing it, by locking up the passage. It is difficult to conceive what amount of damage these ruins could sustain from the examination of those who were interested in visiting them. A few scribbles on the walls from the thoughtless and vulgar ought not to be made the pretence of excluding every one. For our own parts, we look on these relics of past times, these most authentic memorials of the history of our country, as a sort of national property, at least so far as the right to see them is concerned: and we hold no one who is lucky enough to have stepped into possession, and who makes no use of them himself, to be justified in depriving others of the gratification of inspecting them. Unhappily, there are mischievous people whom exclusion and want of confidence make more mischievous; but the practice of wanton injury is certainly on the decline, and there should be a corresponding growth of liberal confidence on the part of others. Let us hope that the next time we visit these towers we may enjoy the means of approaching them closer than we do at present.

The structure is of brick, interlaced throughout its front with darker glazed bricks, similar to the work of many parts of Hampton Court. The windowsills and copings are of stone. It consists of two octagonal turrets, each of four stories, terminating with machicolations, and projecting from the central portion. The ivy is clustered thickly on all sides of the turrets, and no hand of rude or tasteless restorer seems to have touched it. The glazing of the windows is all gone, and the tenement seems to be wholly unoccupied. Of the state of the interior we cannot report, for the reason we have given already. The situation of the towers is close to the banks of the river, the ground gradually ascending behind it. It is a sweet and peaceful spot, well sheltered by fine foliage. A very distinct view of the towers may be obtained whilst travelling on the South Western Railway. It was the gateway to the house—one of the palatial edifices belonging to the see of Winchester. There are no traces of the house remaining, and we have hitherto met with no plan or survey of the mansion, though such is probably in existence—as very minute specifications were diligently made of all Wolsey's possessions, which may possibly turn up hereafter among our public records. The only parts of the house we have found named have been “a great chamber, a hall, a base court, and a gallery.”

It was to the house at “Asher, situate nigh Hampton Court, belonging to the Bishoprick of Winchester, and afterwards included within the Chase of Hampton Court” (see *ante*, p. 501) that Wolsey retired and passed many months in great heaviness of heart, between Michaelmas and Candlemas, before he took his last journey into the north. He came hither from York Place, in Whitehall, where he had left “Cloths of gold and tissue of divers makings, cloths of silver likewise on both sides, tables upon tressels, whereupon was set such a number of plate of all sorts, as were almost incredible,” and he continued here, relates George Cavendish, his usher, “the space of three or four weeks without beds, sheets, table-cloths, cups, and dishes to eat our meat or to lie in,” being of necessity compelled “to borrow of the Bishop of Carlisle and of Sir Thomas Arundell both dishes to eat his meat in and plate to drink in, and also linen cloths to occupy.” Several of Wolsey's last letters, addressed to his secretaries Cromwell and Gardiner, are thus concluded:—

“From Asher in hast, thys Satyrday in the mornyng, with the rude hande and sorrowful hert of your assuryd lover.”

“Wrytyn hastily at Asher, with the rude and shacking hand of your dayly bedysman and assuryd frend.”

“With the tremylyng hand and hevye hert of your assuryd lover and bedysman.”

It seems to us that the great though secret cause of Wolsey's disfavour at Court was the enmity of Anne Boleyn. Before the Cardinal was aware of her influence over Henry, he had openly affronted her, and though Henry might have overlooked the insult, Anne did not. Wolsey would not have risked his power and all his objects of ambition to thwart Henry in his amours. He had made an unlucky mistake, and, unwittingly as it were, became opposed to the King, and to an influence which temporarily bowed Henry before it. During Wolsey's illness at

Esher, Henry took compassion on him, and sent his physician to attend him. The following extract is from Cavendish's Contemporary Biography:—

"Thus continued my Lord at Asher, who received daily messages from the Court, whereof some were not so good as some were bad, but yet much more evil than good. For his enemies perceiving the great affection that the King bare always towards him, devised a mean to disquiet and disturb his patience; thinking thereby to give him an occasion to fret and chafe, that death should rather ensue than increase of health or life, the which they most desired. . . . At Christmas he fell sore sick, that he was likely to die, whereof the King being advertised, was very sorry therefore, and sent Doctor Buttes, his grace's physician, unto him, to see in what estate he was. Doctor Buttes came unto him, and finding him very sick lying in his bed, and perceiving the danger he was in, repaired again unto the King. Of whom the King demanded, saying, 'How doth yonder man, have you seen him?' 'Yea, Sir,' quoth he, 'How do you like him?' quoth the King, 'Forsooth, Sir,' quoth he, 'if you will have him dead, I warrant your Grace, he will be dead within these four days if he receive no comfort from you shortly and Mistress Anne.' 'Marry,' quoth the King, 'God forbid that he should die.' 'I pray you, good Master Buttes, go again unto him, and do your cure upon him; for I would not lose him for twenty thousand pounds.' 'Then must your Grace,' quoth Master Buttes, 'send him first some comfortable message as shortly as is possible.' 'Even so will I,' quoth the King, 'by you. And therefore make speed to him again, and ye shall deliver him from this ring for a token of our good will and favour towards him (in which ring was engraven the King's visage within a ruby, as lively counterfeit as was possible to be devised). This ring he knoweth very well; for he gave me the same; and tell him that I am not offended with him in my heart nothing at all, and that shall he perceive and God send him life, very shortly. Therefore bid him be of good cheer, and pluck up his heart and take no despair. And I charge you come not from him until ye have brought him out of all danger of death.' And then spake he to Mistress Anne, saying, 'Good sweetheart, I pray you at this my instance, as ye love us, to send the Cardinal a token with comfortable words; and in so doing ye shall do us a loving pleasure.' She being not minded to disobey the King's earnest request, *whatsoever she intended in her heart towards the Cardinal*, took incontinent her tablet of gold hanging at her girdle, and delivered it to Master Buttes, with very gentle and comfortable words and commendations to the Cardinal."

With illness and harsh treatment Wolsey became thoroughly tired of his confinement here, and engaged all the assistance of his friends to procure his removal.

"Then commanded he Master Cromwell, being with him, to make suit to the King's Majesty, that he might remove thence to some other place, for he was weary of that house at Asher: for with continual use thereof the house waxed unsavoury; supposing that if he might remove from thence, he should much sooner recover his health. And also the council had put into the King's head, that the new gallery at Asher which my Lord had late before his fall newly set up, should be very necessary for the King to take down, and set it up again at Westminster; which was done accordingly, and stands at this present day there."

In his last letter from this place, he thus addressed Stephen Gardiner: "I pray you at the reverens of God to helpe, that expedien be usyd in my persuts, the delay wherof so repleynshyth my herte with hevynes, that I can take no reste; nat for any wayne fere, but onely for the miserable condytion that I am presently yn and lyvelyhod to contynue yn the same oyles that you, in whom ys myn assuryd truste, do helpe and releve me therein. For first contynuyng here in this movest and corrupt ayre, beyng enteryd into the passyon of the dropsy, *cum prostratione appetitus et continuo insomnia*. I cannot lyve: Wherfor of necessity I must be removed to some dryer ayre, and place where I may have comode of physycians."

Instead of returning into the Portsmouth road, we will now take the path across the fields to Hersh-

Green—a quiet, secluded spot often polluted years ago by the barbarisms of the prize fighter. The walk to Newark is about eight miles from Esher, by any of the several ways of reaching it. We shall prefer the least frequented, for the most part over wild sandy heaths, with their glorious contrasts of the orange of the iron, and the purple of the heather. The change from the cultivated land, with its green meadows and yellow corn-fields, into these comparative wilds, is extremely welcome. From Hershham, where old Lilly the astrologer—the Sidrophel of Hudibras—lived and died, we continue along the palings of Burwood Park, which contains specimens of firs and cedars so magnificent that they are quoted as models by the Struts and Loudons: the finest orangery perhaps in the county is here, besides a house with a few good pictures; among them a large sketch of Da Vinci's 'Last Supper,' claimed to be original. At the termination of the palings we come upon the open common or heath, which gradually rises to the famed St. George's Hill. This spot commands certainly one of the finest views in Surrey—a view which, though it does not present the "matchless vale of Thames," or the "softly-swellling hills" seen from Richmond Hill, but is rather over "forest glades," offers a landscape of cultivated beauty not less extensive than Richmond Hill, and is certainly more varied and expansive than the view from Box Hill. From its height we may detect "Royal Hampton's pile," almost hidden by its groves, as well as the towers of Windsor, rising above streaks of the silvery Thames. We have already expressed our regret that the public have been excluded from the enjoyment of this delightful spot (*ante*, p. 427). We have only to pray that Lord Francis Egerton may reconsider his judgment and relent. It is not in his nature to be morose and selfish.

If the tourist should have lingered over long among the enchanting wildness of this hill, or is too idle, too hurried, or too fatigued to proceed onwards to Newark, then he may either betake himself to the Weybridge station, or make the tour on the towing-path of the river between Weybridge and Walton, and take his departure for London at the Walton station. To provide for the choice, we may say a few words on both routes. At the summit of St. George's Hill, the broadest and most beaten road, proceeding almost directly north, and having a view of Windsor Castle in its centre all the way, must be followed until it arrives at a lone cottage, situate on the top of a ridge which commands a full prospect of the distant valley of the Thames and the course of the railway. At this spot there are three paths; one east, descending into the road skirting Otlands Park; another west, descending over a brickfield to the valley before mentioned; and a pathway northwards, across a corn-field, leading directly into a wood, from which there is an exit on the heath above the Weybridge station. This latter is the path to be selected. Close to the station is a new inn (the Hand and Spear), which should be patronized on account of the good taste displayed in its architecture. Its general outlines are those of an Italian villa, with a belfry, tower, and arcade, which supports the whole structure. At all points its form is very picturesque. It is said to have been designed by Mr. Locke King, the brother of the Earl of Lovelace, who has a seat to the north of it, and was heretofore honourably mentioned in the *Athenæum*, and has since, we believe, been referred to as a model by Loudon, in his 'Cottage Architecture.' It stands close to a dark back ground of Scotch firs of the deepest shade of green; and being itself built of deep red brick and slated, its forms are not seen to so much advantage as they would be, had the building been of a lighter hue. As respects colour, under any circumstances the use of slates is decidedly a mistake, and tiles would have been vastly preferable. The road from the Hand and Spear is by a rather steep descent to Weybridge, and has many interesting points for the artist, especially when it reaches the bridge over the Wey. The distant flat, and all its verdant accompaniments; the rustic lock and bridge over the Basingstoke Canal; the foam and bustle of the pent up waters; sometimes the ruins of an old barge; frequently the tow barges themselves in motion, render this little quiet spot very charming. There is no better way than by the path of this canal to the mouth of the Wey. Near the lock

house there is a pathway to a single planked bridge, so rustic and dilapidated, that the passage over it is almost an act of heroism; but the danger must be met boldly, unless you are pleased to wait for a barge or boat to ferry you over the river. The scenery hereabouts, and its incidents—the lock-houses, the weirs, a sort of fresh-water dock-house, with its cranes and rural machinery, the flocks of swans, the anglers—will tempt you so to loiter, perhaps even to make the place the subject of another day's excursion. We have said there is no better way to the mouth of the Wey than this, but there is nearly as good by the Lodge of Otlands Park, and down to the village green, where a monument commemorates the virtues of the Duchess of York. By this route, irregular gables of cottages and the fine silvery beeches and the graceful Lombardy poplars and towering Scotch firs, skirting the palings of the park, are the substitutes for the attractions of the river. By the towing-path of the Thames you now pass a little nit, which makes a good foreground for a picture of Shepperton Range, with St. Ann's Hill, at Chertsey, in the distance:—then you have, first, the bustle of the shallow water flowing impetuously down Halliford Reach—(it requires the practice of a season to row up it without halting); then the deep still waters of Halliford; then again shallowness and noise of water (as in waters so in other things), until you come in sight of one of the most delightful spots in the whole river—the neighbourhood of Walton Bridge, which every landscape painter must or ought to know. Above or below the bridge (or rather bridges, for there are two—one over the marsh, another over the river;—nay, even three, the last a primitive wooden one, for the towing horses), the views are equally interesting and beautiful. Turner has chosen the subject of the three bridges, and his picture is at Cashobury, which we shall notice more amply perhaps in our next excursion. Close to Walton Bridge on the east, Barry has erected a house for Lord Tankerville. It is a model of chaste elegance, in the Modern Italian style, completed and ornamented throughout with consistency, even to the roof, which is covered with appropriate tiles. The campanile is especially graceful, and serves as a beacon for all the country round about. This spot has been known as Cowey Stakes, where tradition tells us Julius Cesar first crossed the Thames. On the velvet turf of Lord Tankerville's lawn, shaded by foliage of almost any form we most delight in, we may rest awhile, and watch the sagacious towing horses tugging against the current of crystal stream, or the cattle which kneel-deep on the sandy delta seek refreshing coolness. Hours of idleness may be spent here without much reproach from one's conscience, however strait-laced. The traveller who has occasion, will find at Walton a comfortable inn and obliging hostess in Mary Copp, who is a great artist in the culinary treatment of eels and other fresh-water fish. The railway station is about half a mile from the village. It is scarcely five minutes' walk out of the way to pass by Ashley House, which is said to have been one of Wolsey's residences. It has some remnants of its original Tudor character, but all our inquiries have been unsuccessful in tracing any connexion between it and the Cardinal. The owner is no believer in the authenticity of the tradition.

But we must trace back to St. George's Hill, from whence to Newark we have a choice of ways: either to rejoin the Portsmouth road, where it makes an angle, skirting Pain's Hill Park and its celebrated gardens, which we cannot now stay to explore—or to find a way for ourselves across Cobham and Wisley Commons, and Ripley Green. If the tourist is unprovided with one of Walker's maps, or better still, the Ordnance map of Surrey, we advise him to prefer the high road until he arrives at one branching rather north-westerly, which leads direct to Newark Priory.

The ruins stand on an island formed by the capricious windings of the Wey. Alfred Tennyson will describe the situation for us.

On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That clothe the Wold mead and meet the sky,
And thro' the field the road runs by
The Priory of Newark.

The yellow-leaved water-lily,
The green sheathed daffodily,
Tremble in the water, chilly,
Round about Newark.

Willows whiten, aspens shiver,
The sunbeam-showers break and quiver,
In the stream that runneth ever
By the island in the river,

Flowing down to Newark.

The trout, for which the monks might angle almost out of their very kitchen, repaid them probably for the lowness and marshiness of the site. Other creature comforts doubtless, too, kept off the damp from the holy brethren. The elder-trees, which love moist places, so abundant, that besides its name of Newark, with its aliases of Newstead and Novoloco, in old charters, it bears that of Aldebury. Scarcely a third part of the structure is now remaining. Its ruinous condition seems rather the result of spoliation than the effects of age. A solitary sculpture, either moulding, corbel, string-course, or capital, if it could be found, to give a clue to the age of the building, would be very welcome.

The whole of the structure is entirely roofless. The most perfect remnant is that part supposed to be the south transept, where the gable still rises to its original height of about fifty-three feet. The best view is from the south-east. Both the walls of the south transept are still standing, with open spaces for three long narrow, probably lancet windows, in each wall. The western wall is rent from its summit to its base, where a large opening has been made, forcibly to all appearance. Indeed, all parts of the building remaining exhibit evidences of the rudest mutilation. Until the Speaker Onslow made some provision for arresting the mischief, it was the practice to obtain from Newark Priory the stones wanted for the repair of the neighbouring roads. The stout walls of the nave running north and south, seem to have defied removal, and resisted "the crumbling touch of time." The ivy has grown up in many parts, to help in the good work of preservation. Yet little more than the direction of the windows and arches can be traced in these parts. "The structure of the building," states a brief local history of the Priory, "is of very primitive character, being simply composed of unfashioned flints, excepting the angles of the walls, which are distinguished by blocks of free-stone, wrought into cubical shapes. The interior appears to have had a covering of plaster, and the walls are about three feet in thickness: they are pierced with numerous small square holes, which we presume were for the purpose of attaching the wainscoting, the stalls of the monks, or some other woodwork, to the main building." Some few remains of an ornamental character have been dug up from time to time, such as fragments of stained glass, sculptures, tiles, &c., which show that this Priory, like all other monastic structures, called in the aid of decoration.

This monastery was founded in the reign of Richard I. by one Ruald de Calva and Beatrix his wife, in honour of the Virgin—the chiefest stay of the Roman Church, and of Thomas à Becket, the most popular of English saints. The monks are said to have been black canons of the order of St. Augustine. At the Reformation it was granted to Sir Anthony Brown, whose descendant, Lord Montacute, sold it about 1711, to Sir Richard Onslow, from whom it passed to Lord Onslow, and from him to Lord King.

The Synods of the Bishop of Winchester were oftentimes held here, and it is no great stretch of probability to imagine the monastery visited by Wolsey when he held the see of Winton.

Although scarcely any architectural details of interest have been suffered to remain in the building, its general outlines are susceptible of pictorial display, increased too by the contiguity of the river, and all its bold foreground incidents of dock-leaves, and sedges and flags. Except to the immediate neighbourhood, which visits these ruins sometimes in the summer in tea parties, and to gipsies, who may be occasionally found resting around their blazing fagots, which light up the old walls, the existence of the Priory is very little known. A charm in a visit to it is, the certainty that there is no showman, and the probability that you will follow your own meditation in solitude, broken only by the rooks or the spring of trout in the adjacent stream. We have never been able to find any evidence of the tradition that the monks of Newark attempted to

cut a tunnel under the Wey in order to obtain a secret passage to a nunnery at Ockham, on the opposite side of the river. Mr. Mackay in his 'Thames and its Tributaries,' has made the legend the subject of a ballad, which was quoted in the review of that work (see No. 671).

The footpath running from east to west through the ruins, leads into a road which passes through Pirford churchyard, and thence bears north-west over Woking Common to the Railway Station. Here all the trains stop, and there is a choice of hour for returning. On Woking Common, and indeed for miles about it, all is barren heath, in all varieties of colour, produced by the oxides of iron. At the station the sand is 70 feet deep over the London clay. All the wells in this part of the country are dug into the sand; and the water is strongly impregnated with the oxides of iron, and is very disagreeable to persons unused to it. About a mile west from the Woking station is a very deep cutting through a sand hill called Goldworthy Hill. At the making of this cutting, beds of sand hardly less variegated than those at Alum Bay,—pure quartzose sand as white as snow, with others green, red, and orange, in every tint, were exposed. Many palates and teeth of fishes were found there when the section was first made.

By Woking station is the way home for those who prefer three miles walking to six, and open extensive common scenery to a bright stream meandering through woods and green meadows, foaming over dams, and rushing through rustic locks of primitive rudeness. The latter way is by the towing-path of the Basingstoke Canal, which is accompanied in its course by the river Wey, and passes through Byfleet, where there was formerly a royal palace, at which Henry the Eighth passed his childhood. Spence (he of the 'Anecdotes') lived and died here—drowned, it is supposed, in a fit, in a little stream, that run through his garden, not six inches deep. The botanist should by all means choose this path, to witness and gather the beautiful *Impatiens noli me tangere* which has become completely naturalized here, and gilds the banks of the river for miles, even to its mouth, at Weybridge.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

By good fortune we have this week got sight of the far-famed *Lichfield Vandervelde*—so the picture will ever be called, though it has passed from the hands of its noble proprietor, and thus may a fine work of art immortalize even him who once possessed it. We can well allow this picture to bestow a double celebrity. It is, we believe, the largest, if not the greatest, and the largest-priced if not the most valuable Vandervelde in the world. When the treasures of Shugborough Hall were lately "dispersed," it was bought for no small sum, 1,248*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* (duty included) by Mr. Farrer, the respectable picture-dealer, who has since sold it to Mr. Higginson, we dare say not at a discount. From these data our readers may estimate its present market value. Length, seven feet nine, height five feet eight. It is on canvas, and in good condition, better than perfect to the eyes of Dilettanti, being covered all over, like *cracklin* China, with that fine hairstroke tracery which Time has etched as it were through the impasto, and which lies after the fashion of a cobweb inlaid upon its smooth and lustrous expanse. Vandervelde's magical production is, like that of the *Witches*, "a deed without a name," but may be described as a Ship-and-Sea-piece, representing men of war and various small craft in their element. The principal thunder-bearer seems to receive some distinguished personage from a long-boat, with a tremendous burst and flash of ordnance, or so-called *Salute*, which makes the whole *motive* of the picture, and might serve for its title. Hence, containing no more action than this, the canvas appears to lie somewhat waste and idle: all that is done might have been done within the size of one of the main-sails: it strikes us as a subject diluted by being dilated from small cabinet size into gallery dimensions. Not that we consider rapid or monotonous one of Vandervelde's 'Calms,' made out of next-to-nothing—sea, a white skiff, and horizon—nor do we object because it is as still as a dendritic scene petrified within a plate of rock-crystal: but we think this painter's ethereal spirit apt to evaporate in space—his large works have seldom the condensed vigour, poetic or

mechanic, which his smaller ones display, even when these are little beyond silvery blanks of sea-water and azure vacuities of sky. It is for this reason that our enthusiasm about the Lichfield Vandervelde is rather less fanatical than perhaps it should be: we have seen lucidities by its author, scarce so large as pocket-looking-glasses, which exhibited brighter conceptions, and irradiated our very retinas with pleasure to behold them. But let us acknowledge its great merits: the composition is grand though formal, and skillfully made out though meagrely filled up, its chief defect being, as we said, want of varied interest. The workmanship has never been excelled, unless by the limner himself; in this respect we should rank above it the *Dundas Vandervelde* (see *Athenæum*, No. 708, p. 407). Its general tone is a dusky brown beneath, brightening upwards into the painter's favourite fawn-colour, and thence into sunny and cerulean lines. The foreground, water to wit, has an earthiness of tint as well as texture, which purifies itself into the clear brilliant monochrome of the ship-hulls, so clear that their nail-heads could be almost reckoned through the aerial distance. Again, this delicious mouse-colour, as epicures in virtù would call it, melts and spreads itself through the yards and sails, into a paler and paler tone, becoming at length a rich cream-white, that our epicures feast their eyes on with still more Apician gusto. But how does the Magician unite his lurid sea and his luminous sky, in the central void between his vessels? Most simply, yet artistically. That thick dun cloud of smoke from the above-mentioned thunder-bearer's side, first kissing the ocean-surface, ascends and mingles with his fleecy brethren, the atmospheric vapours, and thus accomplishes his double mission—saluting the guest, while on pretence of this he harmonizes the opposite tints of the scene. It is rare for ninety-six pounders to be such reconcilers; they rather too often

Between the grim sea and the azure vault
Set roaring war!

Let us turn them into jest when we can; they are sad kill-joys on most occasions. In fine, we came away gratified and good-humoured from our visit to the 'Lichfield Vandervelde,' and have been the more garrulous about it as such pictures do not come before us every day, far seldomer at this dull time of the year.

An interesting discovery has just been made at the Louvre, which has excited considerable interest amongst the artists and antiquarians of Paris. The following are the particulars, as given in the French papers. For some time past, a sort of efflorescence has appeared, particularly about the eyes, which were formerly filled with silver or enamel, on a much-admired bronze statue of Apollo. Various attempts were made to remedy the evil. At last it was recollected, that as the statue had been found in the sea, it was not unlikely that some saline moisture might still remain in the interior and affect the bronze. M. de Calieux, the Director of the Royal Museums, had the statue taken down, and the interior washed repeatedly by means of liquids poured in through the eyes. A great quantity of slime impregnated with salt was got out, as well as some portions of clay, which most probably formed the original cast of the statue. In turning up the statue, in order to ascertain if anything remained inside, four pieces of lead detached themselves from the interior, and were got out through the eyes, though not without great difficulty, one having to be cut in pieces. On examination, it was found that they had originally formed one entire strip, and that they bore a Greek inscription. The whole was laid before M. Letronne, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and this gentleman has resolved all the difficulties of this interesting question. 1. It appears that the inscription contained the name of two ancient artists, the makers of the statue, but that only one remains, as the other happened to be inscribed on the piece of lead which was cut up. It was a name ending in *on*, such as *Micon*, *Conon*, *Lebon*, or *Myron*, and the inscription now runs thus—*Menodotus and —on, the Rhodian, were the authors*. 2. These artists placed their names inside the statue, because it was forbidden to put any name on the exterior, in cases where the statue was a public monument, as it appears, from an inscription on a silver plate attached to the left leg, that the present one was. 3. The inscription was

not engraved on a square or oblong *tessera*, as was usually the case, but on a narrow strip of lead, in order to allow of its being admitted into the interior by the eyes, the only orifice having a communication with the hollow of the trunk. 4. The period of the statue was ascertained with certainty by means of the inscription. M. Letronne had, in 1835, published a paper to prove that the statue was not so ancient as was imagined. He formed this opinion from perceiving in it a mixture of two different styles, such as, for instance, are perceptible in the Ceres and Pallas of Herculaneum. He showed also, that the form of the Greek characters, on the left foot, was of a period considerably later than that of Alexander the Great. This opinion was then considered bold and paradoxical, but is now confirmed in every respect by the new inscription, the characters of which, particularly the *sigma*, mark a time not earlier than the century before the Christian era.

The Berlin papers mention that the National Museum in that capital has been lately enriched by a curious work of art—a large silver dish, or shield as such works are, we believe, generally called, on which is sculptured in bas-relief, the Battle of the Amazons. We have seen this dish, which is curious and interesting, but the workmanship is coarse, and not, in our opinion, of a high order of art. It is said to have been by him during his short residence in London. The King of Prussia has given about 800*l.* for it. They also mention that the success last year of the *Antigone* of Sophocles, has encouraged the Directors to proceed with the design of putting on the stage the master-pieces of the ancient Greek drama, and that the *Medea* of Euripides is to be the next venture. Spohr has been charged with the composition of the music; and Tieck, who superintended the production of the *Antigone*, has undertaken to perform the same office for the *Medea*. From the same capital, we hear of a great projected festival, to take place there in the August of next year, and which is expected, it is said, to be general throughout Germany—that of the one thousandth anniversary of the independence of the country. In August, 843, was concluded the famous treaty of Verdun, which separated Germany from France and Italy, with which it had been incorporated since the time of Charlemagne, placing it under the sceptre of his grandson, "Louis the German," the first King of Germany.—Speaking of national ceremonies, we may allude to the solemnities in preparation for a Venezuelan event, the translation to Caracas of the mortal remains of Bolivar, the Liberator, who died, almost an exile, at Lima. The decorators of Paris have been set to work on the preparations for this high festival; and the accounts published by the French papers announce a magnificence, on the part of the young republic, scarcely eclipsed by the splendour of ceremonial, on kindred occasions, in that capital.

The *Monitor* announces, that M. Diard has just arrived at Havre after an absence of twenty years spent in exploring India, and has brought with him a collection of great interest, including thirty barrels of the black varnish so useful in colouring china, and of which the Chinese had hitherto carefully concealed the secret. M. Diard has likewise imported from Java a number of new plants, which, owing to the extraordinary care taken of them, have not suffered the least injury.

M. de Castelnau is about to proceed, under the sanction of the French Government, on an exploring journey across the continent of South America, from Rio Janeiro to Lima, and return by the Marañon, or Amazon River, and the interior of Guyana. The expedition was originally patronized by the late Duke of Orleans, and has been, since his death, adopted by the Duke de Nemours, anxious to carry into execution the views and wishes of his brother. M. de Castelnau is considered especially competent to undertake this arduous labour, and fulfil the duties of an exploring traveller, as he heretofore resided for some years among the red men of North America, and has published several works on the natural history of that country.

The town of Condé-sur-Noireau, in the department of Calvados, the birth-place of the unfortunate Admiral Dumont d'Urville, has called upon France to aid her in the erection of a monument, of which

that town shall be the site, to the memory of her illustrious citizen.

The Government have resolved to open Schools of Design at Nottingham and York, on the wise principle invariably enforced, that one-half the current expenses shall be defrayed by local subscription.

Though the season is not genial, announcements of new works are budding forth, and new works themselves are promised before the close of the month—amongst the earliest expected is Mr. Dickens's 'American Notes for General Circulation.' Mrs. Strutt, also, the writer of 'Six Weeks on the Loire,' has in the press 'A Domestic Residence in Switzerland'—and Mr. A. J. Strutt, 'A Pedestrian Tour through Calabria and Sicily.'

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are informed, that this establishment will be SHORTLY CLOSED for the season, when both Pictures, now exhibiting, viz. THE VILLAGE OF ALAGNA, and THE SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY, will be removed, and replaced by subjects of great novelty and interest.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

THE COLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, exhibiting the varied and beautiful Phenomena of ELECTRIC LIGHT, the AURORA BOREALIS, &c. &c. is shown daily at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evening. Three excellent SPECIMENS of MACHINERY have just been completed, and are now at work by Steam Power, in the Hall of Manufactures. CALOTYPE PORTRAITS taken daily by Mr. Colten. The Weekly List of POPULAR LECTURES, delivered by Dr. Ryan, Professor Bachofner, and the other Lecturers, with the appointed hours for each, is suspended in the Hall. The fine exterior of ST. PETER'S, at ROME, and the interior of the CHAPEL of ST. HELENA, at JERUSALEM, the latter after Dr. Roberts, R.A. (published by Mr. Moon), are among the latest additions to the ENLARGED DISSOLVING VIEWS. THE ORIENTAL DIVING BELL, DIVER, &c. &c. To the COSMORAMIC VIEWS, shown in the Evening, a beautiful addition has just been made. Conductor of the Band, Mr. Wallis.—Admission, 1*s.* Schools half-price.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner.—This splendid Collection, consisting of objects exclusively Chinese, surpassing in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world, entirely filling the spacious saloon, 225 feet in length, by 50 feet in width, embracing upwards of fifty figures as large as life, all facades, in groups in their beautiful costumes, from the high mandarin to the blind mendicant in his patched garment; also many thousand specimens, both in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs of more than three hundred million Chinese, respecting whom the nations of Europe have had scarcely any opportunity of judging, is NOW OPEN for PUBLIC INSPECTION, from Ten in the Morning till Ten at Night. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Children 1*s.*

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Oct. 4.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair.—The Count de Salis, H. Hornby and E. St. Vincent Digby, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. The following announcement was made:—That such members as may be desirous of determining the names and qualities of fruits will, on application to the secretary, be supplied with specimens of such varieties as the Garden of the Society produces. Not more than two specimens of any sort will be sent, and the expense of package and carriage will be charged to the members making application for them. Mrs. Lawrence exhibited a large collection of plants, amongst which were *Oncidium Harrisoniae*, bearing half-a-dozen graceful panicles of yellow flowers mottled with light brown; *Oncidium microchilum*, a species of rather late introduction, the appearance of which is not particularly striking, but which will, nevertheless, appear to more advantage on minute inspection; the beautiful orange-coloured *Dendrobium chrysanthum*, with a dark brown spot on each side of the labellum; a singular species of *Myanthus*, the perianth of which is green, spotted and banded with brown, while the labellum is white, densely studded with very prominent tubercles; *Sedum Sieboldii*, a plant which, although hardy, does not grow to perfection in the open air; two well-grown plants of *Crocea saligna*, were also sent by Mrs. Lawrence, and it is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than these specimens, with their delicate pink blossoms, thickly interspersed amongst the graceful willow-like foliage. A Knightian medal was awarded for *Oncidium microchilum* and the two *Crowns*. Messrs. Veitch exhibited a plant of their new blue *Tropeolum*, supposed to be *T. azureum*; this is an interesting introduction, with a slender climbing habit, like *T. tricolor*; the flowers are, however, of a lighter blue than was expected, and bear some resemblance to those of *Leschenaultia biloba*, but this deficiency of colour might perhaps have been occasioned by its peculiar treatment not being yet sufficiently known. A large silver medal was awarded for the *Tropeolum*. A fine specimen of *Aralia japonica* was exhibited by E. Johnston, Esq. This plant is less remarkable for the beauty of its flowers than for the manner in which they are produced; the leaves are bipinnate, two feet and a half in length,

and at least two feet wide; the flowers are white, and appear in large spreading masses at the ends of the shoots. From Mr. Quesnel, of Havre, there were plants of *Echeua fulgens*, introduced from Pernambuco, in Brazil, with flowers of the most vivid scarlet tipped with violet; and a species of *Bilbergia*, with beautiful greyish-white foliage, banded with dark brown, not unlike the wings of a tropical bird; both plants are found in their native country growing upon the trunks of trees; a Knightian medal was awarded for them. Mr. Brown exhibited a good collection of Dahlias, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. From Mr. G. Cockburn, of Cainwood, was a plant of *Lycium aggregatum*, in full bloom; the greenish-white flowers of which are produced in clusters, and diffuse an agreeable fragrance. From Mr. Groom an Agapanthus, called *A. maximus*, of a more robust habit than *A. umbellatus*, to which it is decidedly superior. The pines and grapes exhibited were many of them excellent specimens of cultivation. From the Duke of Sutherland, were two fine Providence Pines, of the respective weights of 6*lb.* and 5*lb.* 6*oz.*; with two specimens of the Housee Melon, one of which weighed 5*lb.* 3*oz.* A Banksian medal was awarded. From Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart., a large Providence Pine-apple, of a conical form, and weighing 8*lb.* 3*oz.*; also a noble Enville, weighing 7*lb.* 6*oz.*; in both instances the crowns were comparatively small. A Knightian medal was awarded for them. Viscount Downe exhibited a well swelled Montserrat Pine-apple, weighing 6*lb.* 6*oz.*, for which a Knightian medal was awarded. From W. Linwood, Esq., there was a specimen of the Green Antigua Pine, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. H. Bevan, Esq., exhibited a well-formed Pine-apple, weighing 5*lb.* 1*oz.*, which was introduced by the late Mr. Aldridge as the true Trinidad, but which proves to be nothing more than the Black Antigua. A Banksian medal was awarded for it. From Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., six handsome Queen Pines, weighing respectively 3*lb.* 9*oz.*, 3*lb.* 8*oz.*, 3*lb.* 8*oz.*, 3*lb.* 1*oz.*, 2*lb.* 14*oz.*, and 2*lb.* 13*oz.*, for which a certificate was awarded. From Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., a Russian Globe and a Jamaica Pine-apple, the former weighing 4*lb.* 1*oz.*, the latter 3*lb.* 11*oz.* From Sir B. Chichester, Bart., a well formed Enville Pine-apple, weighing 2*lb.* 9*oz.*, grown under peculiar circumstances; the plant by which it was produced, along with many others, having been wintered from October until February last in a cold vinery, where the thermometer frequently settled below the freezing point, the plants lost all their roots, and were repotted in peat soil, into 48 and 32-sized pots, and fruited in 24*s.*; the present fruit started early in March, soon after potting, and before the reproduction of roots, otherwise there is little doubt but it would have been much larger. From R. Brooks, Esq., a bunch of Muscat of Alexandria Grapes, weighing 2*lb.* 11*oz.*; the berries were not above the average size, but they were very regular. A Banksian medal was awarded for it. R. Thompson, Esq., also exhibited three bunches of Muscat of Alexandria Grapes, two of which weighed 1*lb.* 1*oz.*, the other 1*lb.* 5*oz.*; the berries of these bunches were larger than those of the preceding, but they had not set so regularly, neither were the bunches so well formed. A certificate was awarded. From Lady Grenville were three bunches of unusually fine Black Hamburgh grapes, and a bunch of the white Nice, for which a Banksian medal was given. From Lady Rolle, specimens of the fruit or nuts of the *Cycas revoluta*; these are of a bright vermilion colour, and are produced along the sides of short leaves, thrown up from the centre of old plants, and which tend greatly to invalidate the opinion that fruit is a modification of the leaf. J. Sharp, Esq., sent a brace of enormous seedling cucumbers, about two feet long, and remarkably straight. An apple, resembling a scarlet nonpareil, was exhibited, having exactly one half of its surface red, whilst the other half was green. The red was of uniform intensity so far as it extended, and its limits were as definite as if a line had been drawn on either side from the eye to the stalk; in fact, one half of the latter was also red, and the other half green. From the garden of the Society were collections of plants and fruit; amongst the former were *Achimenes pedunculata*, introduced last year from Guatemala; it possesses the habit of a Gesnera, and bears its beautiful scarlet

and orange flowers in abundance on long footstalks: *Nippa oblonga*, also from Guatemala, of a dwarf habit, and producing masses of white blossoms, which contrast well with the dark green foliage; the pretty *Brasavola venosa*, and *Fuchsia Wornaldi*, an interesting variety, with much of the habit of *F. microphylla*, but a more abundant bloomer; the flowers also are larger, with somewhat reflexed petals.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Zoological Society, 4 p. 8, F.M.—Scientific Business.
— Meteorological Society, 8.

FINE ARTS

Popular Songs and Ballads of France.—[*Chants et Chansons Populaires*]. Nos. 1 to 18. Paris, Garnier Frères.

"A pretty book" is a description which may seem to imply contempt rather than admiration: yet we know not how to amend our phrase. The grace of "favour and of prettiness" belongs of especial right to an epigrammatic language, and to a people in whose demure, animal spirits and outward courtesy have, time out of mind, been combined,—and is thrown by them even over dramas as full of the deep secrets of human nature, as Molière's 'Misanthrope,' and Beaumarchais' republican 'Figaro.' Though a Talma and a Rachel could and can relieve French tragedy from the epithet, still it is difficult to read even the 'Cid' of Corneille, or the 'Zaire' of Voltaire, without feeling that the curtsies and ceremonies of the action—the 'Madame' and 'Monsieur' of the dialogue—give Ambition and Jealousy a garb à la Watteau, which makes us English smile. Nay, in the works of the famous pulpit orators, in the magnificent bursts of eloquence of Bossuet and Massillon, passages will sometimes occur—but we have said enough, without calling witnesses from the church as well as the stage. "Pretty," then, means no scandal against these 'Chants et Chansons,' but quite the reverse.

Unambitious in form, cheap in price, but attractive in the style of its production, this collection puts our more pompous contemporary publication of British Ballads to shame: not, indeed, by the verse it contains—we know 'Mallbrook' to be a capital song, whether in the original or in Father Prout's rollicking translation, and Béranger's 'Roi d'Yvetot' to be still more capital: we have a kindness for 'Fanfan la Tulipe,' and 'Cadet Rousselle,'—perhaps a sneaking John Bullish pride in our patronage of those free and easy worthies: we have always esteemed 'Paris à cinq heures du matin,' by Désaugiers, as one of the simplest and most spirited series of pictures, set to the easy music of willing verse, which any language possesses: but we are not going to compare these *dariolées* with such substantialities as our own 'Chevy Chase,' or 'Nut-brown Maid,' or 'Child of Elle,'—while even the pathos of 'Genevieve de Brabant' is operatic, compared with the simpler sorrow of our 'Babes in the Wood.' It is in the illustrations that we are beaten by the French. Ere, however, we specify to what amount, we must nighe in a word or two of praise for the introductory notices to each number, the worst of which are finished in the neatest *feuilleton* style; the best possessing a value, such as all contributions from MM. Jacob and Le Roux de Lincy must do. Let us add, too, that the music of every ditty is annexed to it, with new accompaniments by M. H. Colet. This, though of no great value, adds to the completeness of the work.

Come we now to the copper-plates—for the illustrations are engravings—in every case placed on the same page with the text they accompany. How gracefully this difficulty may be overcome is shown in the 18th number, where Panard's 'Jadis et Aujourd'hui,' is illustrated by M. Steinheil, with little groups that remind us sometimes of Greuse, sometimes of Boucher, framed in a sort of *rococo* tracery, which makes the blank space in the centre for the letter-press, a necessary part of the design. The same feat again is happily managed by other contrivances, in 'Le Comte Orry,' and in the 'Paris' aforesaid of Désaugiers. Again, let any one turn to 'Marlborough,' as decorated by M. Trimolet, and be content to laugh at our sober selves. The Queen Dollalolla in the balcony, listening to the fatal tidings of the sable-suited page, is surely irresistible—the very *Madame 'à la Miron-ton, Miron-ton, Miron-taine'* of the ballad, The funeral

procession, too, is no less happily grotesque. Then, the dance of Monsieur and Madame Dennis (No. 2), in the hands of the same agreeable illustrator, becomes a festival Boucher need not disdain to own. The self-enamoured musician, fiddling away upon the hard bench, with as exquisite a complacency as if he were the Boucher of the violin, is a little picture in itself; while the pair with the tambourine and crook, in the *berceau* below, are tantalizing for bachelors to look upon, so daintily coquettish are they in their love-making. None of the serious designs are equal to these. We cannot accept those to the 'Wandering Jew,' and the 'Prodigal Son.' On the other hand, we cannot pass M. Trimolet's pretty piece of cabin life, in 'L'Orage,' or the charming lady in the balcony above, 'Le Rosier' (Part 4th). We are again at 'Paris,' 5 A.M., with M. Désaugiers. Here, the *concierge* hanging out

la volière

De dame Margot,

and the departing diligence—to say nothing of a whole page full of figures no less Parisian in the fourth plate, claim notice as worthy of the *dégaçé* verse they illustrate. Last of all, we must call attention to M. Daubigny's share (Part 15th), in 'O ma tendre Musette,' and 'Que ne suis-je la fougère;'—to the first designs, because they show that feeling for landscape, which we have been accustomed to deny to our neighbours, as exclusively as if such magicians as Claude Lorraine and Moucheron, and (more recently) Vernet, had never existed. Then, the whole management of the figure-subjects is deliciously Arcadian—see the Musidora bathing in 'Les Soukails,'—see the Clitandre and Cloe, on the last page of the same ballad.

To conclude—marking strongly our disapproval of one or two failures, as disagreeably exhibiting the black not merely dark side of French taste and tendency—we are much pleased with this publication for its nationality. It calls up the shrill voices and *vaudeville* toilettes of the Boulevards—the aromatic odour of the wood-fires, the joyous bustle of *Les Variétés*, and the delightful sprightliness of the *Opéra Comique*. Be it good or bad, the work possesses what we sought for in vain among our 'English Ballads,' recently noticed—a style and an individuality. It is Paris all over.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.—The opening night of the season, and the promise of 'As You Like It,' performed according to the text of Shakespeare, for the first time these many years, attracted a crowd to this theatre on Saturday, including a numerous array of the friends and admirers of Mr. Macready, who was received with fervid acclamations. No representation of this pastoral comedy can come up to the ideas suggested by its perusal; but so far as stage pictures may be made to contribute to dramatic illusion, the scenery, and its adjuncts, supply to the outward senses some such images as appear to the mind's eye of the reader: the castle of the usurper, with the scene of the wrestling—which is so managed as to become of stirring interest, without being made too gross a reality—and the sylvan court of the banished Duke, held "under the shade of melancholy boughs," are equally well set forth; and as one recess after another in the forest is presented to view—the huge old trees, of unpruned growth, with branches interlaced, the brook that brawls along the wood, the sheepfold, with the sound of its "simple bell," and the hunters issuing forth with hound and horn—we are ready to exclaim with Touchstone, "now I am in Arden;" nor should the temple of garlands, suddenly raised for Hymen's rites in the woodland avenue, be passed by, though the song of Hymen was scarcely worth such a fanciful accompaniment, if it deserved the 10*l*. prize awarded to its composer, Mr. Henry Stuart. Of the acting, little need be said: Mr. Macready's *Jacques* stands out as the most marked personation, and the nearest of any to the true character; his declamation, too, is more free from the mannerisms of our stage elocution than formerly. Mrs. Nisbett, as may be supposed, does not sound the depths of the character of *Rosalind*, but she becomes the doublet and hose well, and utters the mirthful pleasantries with such relish of the sport, that it is impossible not to enjoy the merriment she provokes. Mrs. Stirling shows much more of the

spirit of *Rosalind* in her performance of *Celia*. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, as *Touchstone* and *Audrey*, are very diverting; we are willing to accept his version of the fool, though it be not exactly the true one; but Mrs. Keeley's blankest looks have more intelligence in them than *Audrey's* brightest perceptions. Mr. Anderson, as *Orlando*, bears himself gallantly, both in defying his brother and overthrowing the wrestler; and Mr. Phelps is a worthy representative of the faithful old follower of his young master's poor fortunes. Mr. Hudson mistakes the character of *Le Beau*, who is a finished courtier, and not a foolish fribble. The banished *Duke* has a respectable representative in Mr. Ryder, but his usurping brother is libelled by Mr. G. Bennett. The beautiful songs of Amiens are sung with feeling by Mr. Allen, and the concerted pieces are well executed: altogether, the performance is a very agreeable one.

On Wednesday, after 'Marino Faliero,' in which Mr. Macready played the angry Duke with great power, and an admirable assumption of the energetic irritability of age, Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews appeared, for the first time, in a clever adaptation, by Mr. Planché, of a lively and bustling French vaudeville, called 'The Follies of a Night;' a piece of intrigue that keeps the stage alive with a succession of embarrassing situations of a ludicrous kind, that provoke laughter, but are rather too long protracted. Mr. C. Mathews first appeared, and was most warmly greeted; his exclamations of surprise, in the character of a rustic youth, just arrived in Paris in search of adventures and advancement, were eagerly applied by the audience to his change of position, and the merriment thus begun was kept up without intermission through the evening; a no less hearty reception welcomed Madame Vestris in the character of a *Duchess*, who captivates her own husband at a masquerade; she was in good voice, and sang two pretty little snatches of song; and Mr. Hudson, who played the profligate *Duke* with spirit and vivacity, sang an epigrammatic verse, set to a quaint air, with such significant pleasantry, as to elicit an *encore*. The remarks we have to make on the performance of 'The Rivals' last night, and the merits of Mr. Lambert, the new representative of old gentlemen in comedy, must stand over till next week.

COVENT GARDEN.—The triumphant début of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, in the part of *Arsace* in an English version of Rossini's 'Semiramide,' is a second step in the slow and difficult progress of forming, on our stage, a native corps of dramatic vocalists, trained in that best school of vocal training, the Italian; the first being the success of Miss Adelaide Kemble. Would that there were any reasonable ground of expectation that future advances may be as certain and with no longer intervals; but, though Miss Clara Novello is in the distance, the prospect is dim and uncertain, and, as far as regards male vocalists, apparently hopeless. The transition from the concert-room to the stage, is so formidable that many who entertained great hopes of Mrs. Shaw, founded on a recollection of the beautiful quality of her *contralto* voice and her expressive style of singing, trembled lest the impression to be produced on an English audience by her dramatic performance, should not be commensurate with that left by her displays in the orchestra; but the first line of recitative she uttered gave assurance of the brilliant result that followed. Taking her stand on the sound basis of musical science and vocal skill, and supported by conscious power and the experience of her continental career, Mrs. Shaw was firm and self-possessed from the first; nor did she suffer the tumultuous welcome, that greeted her appearance, to shake her nerves. Her voice has lost none of its melodious sweetness and richness, while she has acquired a power in its management that enables her to execute with perfect ease and unflinching steadiness whatever the part demands. Her articulation, too, is singularly distinct yet wholly unforced, and she delivers the recitative—that severest trial to English singers—with true musical utterance and emphasis; she gives to every passage its due expression, not forgetting the words in the air; and the graces of style are appropriately introduced so as to seem a part of the melody. The enthusiasm of the audience was spontaneous and heartfelt; they seemed ravished with the mellifluous accents that fell upon the ear, and plaudits burst forth at every pause. The part of *Arsace* does not afford great

scope for the actress. Mrs. Shaw's deportment, however, is graceful, and her action appropriate, and we have yet to see if she possesses the power of depicting strong emotion by look and gesture. In this respect, her performance is in strong contrast with the impassioned energy of Miss Adelaide Kemble, who presented the apprehension and terror of *Semiramis* in a very powerful manner. Her attitude, when cowering beneath the presence of the shade of *Ninus*, is finely expressive of mingled shame and horror; she seemed shrinking into herself, while every word uttered by the phantom penetrated her soul. Very fine too is the crouching posture of awe and humiliation with which she turns to encounter its unearthly gaze. Of Miss Kemble's vocal efforts we will only say, that she encountered the musical difficulties of the part with her wonted force on the first night, though she did not surmount them with her usual perfect ease. The duet, *Giorno d'orror*, between her and Mrs. Shaw, was the only *encore* of the evening. Mr. Giubelini is careful and satisfactory in the part of *Assur*; this negative commendation cannot be awarded to the other male performers. The choruses went well, and he orchestra, under the guidance of M. Benedict, did its best. The scenery, costumes, and accessories are splendid and appropriate.

MISCELLANEA

Paris Academy of Sciences.—Sept. 19.—The papers read were either chemical or medical, of little general interest, and of no value to professional readers, unless given in detail. Sept. 26.—M. Arago made a report on the completion of the tube of the Artesian Well at Grenelle, and that the water has now become comparatively clear. M. Arago is of opinion that when the tube, beyond the opening of the well, shall have been carried to the proposed height of 33 metres, and the force of the rush of water have been thus diminished, it will become quite clear. It appears that the new tube, which has been introduced into the well, does not reach to the bottom; a portion of the former tube, which could not be extracted, has forced its way transversely, and prevented the end of the new tube from penetrating as far as was intended.—M. de Humboldt laid upon the bureau of the Academy some bricks made of a clay of a portion of the soil of Berlin. This clay is so light from the quantity of fossil infusoria contained in it, that the bricks, when placed in water, almost float upon the surface.—M. Dufrenoy read a report on a peculiar kind of powder collected by Dr. Bouros, in Greece, after a slow and gentle shower of rain. The analysis of this powder shows that it is composed of carbonate of lime, hydrated iron, and sand of granite. It was probably carried into the clouds by some meteorological action, and remained there in a state of suspension until it was precipitated by the rain alluded to.—A communication from M. Negrier, on nasal hemorrhage, was next read. This gentleman announces that the hemorrhage may be almost instantaneously checked by raising the arm on the same side as that of the nostril from which the blood flows.—A communication was made by M. Thénard on the means of remaining for a long period in a limited quantity of air, by the absorption of the carbonic acid gas exhaled, and the renewal of oxygen in proportion to its consumption. That the carbonic acid gas exhaled, and which, in excess, becomes fatal, may be absorbed by lime, is a well-known fact, but as it is necessary, in the purification of air, to replace the oxygen, which is the vital principle, as well as to get rid of the excess of what is injurious, the great object to be attained in cases where, as in diving bells, it is important to make the same limited volume of air serve for several hours, is to produce oxygen with ease and certainty. M. Thénard proposes to employ oxygenated water, and has shown that not less than 475 times the volume of water of oxygen-gas may be compressed in this vehicle, and subsequently liberated as required. But to produce this result great care and expense are necessary, and, when obtained, the difficulty of preventing the escape of the oxygen when not wanted for immediate use is also very great.

Singing for the Million.

In one of those small, quiet streets,
Where Business retreats,
To shun the daily bustle and the noise
The shoppy Strand enjoys,
But Law, Joint-Companies, and Life Assurance
Find past endurance—

In one of those back streets, to Peace so dear,
The other day a ragged wight
Began to sing with all his might,
"I have a silent sorrow here!"

The noise was quite appalling!
To seek a fitting simile and spin it,
Appropriate to his calling,
His voice had all Lablache's body in it;
But oh! the scientific tone it lack'd,
And was in fact,
Only a forty-boatswain-power of hawling!

In vain were sashes closed,
And doors against the persevering Stentor,
Through brick, and glass, and solid oak opposed,
Th' intruding voice would enter.

Louder, and louder still,
The fellow sang with horrible goodwill,
Curses both loud and deep, his sole gratuities,
From scribes bewilder'd making many a flaw.

From room to room, from floor to floor,
From Number One to Twenty-four
The nuisance bellow'd, till all patience lost,
Down came Miss Frost,
Expostulating at her open door—
"Peace, monster, peace!"

Where is the New Police!
I vow I cannot work, or read, or pray,
Don't stand there howling, fellow, don't!
You really send my serious thoughts astray,
Do—there's a dear good man—do, go away."

Says he, "I won't!"
The spinster pull'd her door to with a slam,
That sounded like a wooden d—n,
For so some moral people, strictly loth
To swear in words, however up,
Will crash a curse in setting down a cup,
Or through a doorpost vent a bawling oath—
In fact, this sort of physical transgression
Is really no more difficult to trace
Than in a given face
A very bad expression.

However, in she went,
Leaving the subject of her discontent
To Mr. Jones's Clerk at Number Ten;
Who, throwing up the sash,
With accents rash,
Thus hail'd the most vociferous of men:
"Come, come, I say old fellow, stop your chant!
I cannot write a sentence—no one can't!
So just pack up your trumps,
And stir your stumps—"

Says he, "I shan't!"
Down went the sash
As if devoted to "eternal smash"
(Another illustration
Of acted imprudence).
While close at hand, uncomfortably near,
The independent voice, so loud and strong,
And clanging like a gong,
Roar'd out again the everlasting song,
"I have a silent sorrow here!"

The thing was hard to stand!
The Music-master could not stand it—
But rushing forth with fiddlestick in hand,
As savage as a bandit,
Made up directly to the tatter'd man,
And thus in broken sentences began—

"Com—com—I say!
You go away!
Into two parts my head you split—
My fiddle cannot hear himself a bit,
When I do play—
You have no business in a place so still!
Can you not come another day?"

Says he—"I will."
"No—no—you scream and bawl!
You must not come at all!
You have no rights, by rights, to beg—
You have not one off leg—
You ought to work—you have not some complaint—
You are not cripple in your back or bones—
Your voice is strong enough to break some stones!"

Says he—"It aint!"
"I say you ought to labour!
You are in a young case,
You have not sixty years upon your face,
To come and beg your neighbour!
And decompose his music with a noise,
More worse than twenty boys—
Look what a street it is for quiet!
No cart to make a riot,
No coach, no horses, no postillion,
If you will sing, I say, it is not just
To sing so loud."—Says he, "I MUST!"

I'm SINGING FOR THE MILLION!"
—T. Hood in *New Monthly*.
Largest Chimney in England.—On the 26th ult., the last stone of chimney architecture was laid by Mr. Blinkhorn, at his chemical works, Little Bolton. The dimensions of this chimney are 367 feet high, 127 feet 6 in. base, 108 feet inside, 24 feet on the top, and it has consumed 800,000 bricks, and 120 tons of stone.—*Blackburn Standard*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. C.—FABULOUS—F. A. W.—
W. S. Butler—Mrs. S.—R. E.—received.

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